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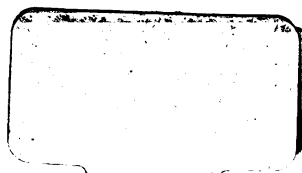
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EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOLUME I

1916

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EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1916.

NO. 1.

FOREWORD.

The Eugenics Record Office has now trained over one hundred eugenical field-workers, of whom at least a third are still in active social and eugenical work. Also the investigation of family histories is being made by an increasing number of other agencies. As these studies are frequently made in the same state they sometimes cover the same territory and even the same families. Thus unnecessary expense is incurred by doing work a second time that has already been done. Also, eugenical field-workers in one territory often wish to find out about families or branches of a family who are in another territory. Indeed, in many ways the need of a medium of intercommunication between eugenis-
tists has long been felt and this need the present periodical is intended to supply.

We begin in an unpretentious way as a small newspaper. Our success will depend largely upon the interest that eugenists take in sending us items of news. Especially is it important that we should know of all agencies that are making careful studies of family histories.

It is proposed to include the following fields within our scope: news of the Eugenics Record Office, including resident and field staff; news of eugenical field-workers over the country, where they are and the sort of work they are doing; record of the localities in which family history work has been more or less systematically done; other eugenical news both domestic and foreign, including notices of future meetings and reports of those

that have been held; eugenical laws passed by different states; other attempts at social control of the selection of mates, including the growth of state institutions, facts as to differential fecundity, facts as to the control of the death rate of different social classes and of national immigration and emigration. We should be glad to record briefly all advances in the knowledge of human heredity, and shall endeavor to give notices of eugenical publications, including genealogical works and town histories. In fact, this paper seeks to serve eugenical interests as a general eugenics newspaper. Whether it succeeds or not in this ideal will depend upon the support that it is able to deserve.

GREETING.

With this first number of what we trust will become a welcome visitor to our many friends and a means of keeping us all in closer touch with each others' interests, the Eugenics Record Office would extend the most cordial greetings of the season. To those whom we have had the privilege of training in some degree for this important work, as well as also to those various institutions and their managers who have found occasion to make use of our field-workers we would offer the greetings of a close fellowship. To those voluntary collaborators whose hearty co-operation has contributed so largely to the accumulation of the invaluable records of this Office we would pledge anew our careful preservation of the results of their labors. To one and all we extend a most hearty MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Boveri contributed greatly to our knowledge of the germ-plasm, as the principal vehicle of heredity.

Emily W. Woods, one of the members of the Eugenics Class for 1915, died about the middle of October. No particulars of her death have been received, except that she was operated on for appendicitis at a hospital and lived only about a week afterward.

Miss Elizabeth P. Moore writes that Mr. Prentiss Murphy gave a paper on Children's Society Work in Bristol, R. I., in which he made the statement that sociological reports are of very little value without accompanying eugenic charts.

The Illinois Civil Service Commission held a series of examinations for "Home Visitors," "salary in the office of the Board of Administration \$75 to \$100 a month; in the State Institutions \$60 to \$75 a month with full maintenance. Open to men and women over 25." The examinations were open only to residents of the state of Illinois.

A research department has been established at the Chicago House of Correction, devoted to the study and treatment of asocial types. The personnel is John L. Whitman, Superintendent; Charles E. Sceleth, Director Medical Department, and Samuel C. Kohs, Director Psychopathic Department. They have just issued a small 23-page pamphlet entitled: "The Practicability of the Binet Scale and the Question of the Borderline Case." The department was inaugurated through the inspiration and effort of the Philanthropy Department of the Woman's Club, Chicago.

EUGENIC PUBLICATIONS.

Bulletin No. 12 of the Eugenics Record Office appeared in October. It is entitled "The Feebly Inhibited. I., Violent Temper and Its Inheritance," by

Charles B. Davenport. It is an interesting discussion as to whence we get our "tantrums." It contains 36 pages, including 11 figures, and the price has been fixed at 15 cents.

Bulletin No. 14 of the Eugenics Record Office was issued in November. It deals with "Hereditary Fragility of Bone," a condition of brittle bones known as Osteoporathrosis. It is by Dr. H. S. Conard of Grinnell College, Iowa, and Charles B. Davenport. It is shown that the factor that makes for the condition is inherited as a dominant trait.

"How to Live" is the title of a book written by Prof. Irving Fisher and Dr. Elmer L. Fisk, issued by the Life Extension Institute. There is a chapter on "Eugenics" and kind words are spoken about the Eugenics Record Office.

"Educational Hygiene from the Preschool Period to the University" is the title of a book edited by Louis W. Rap, Professor of Education, Pennsylvania State College, and issued by Charles Scribner's Sons. The 33 chapters are by different persons. The chapter entitled "Health and Heredity" is by C. B. Davenport.

From the State Board of Charities and Corrections of Virginia comes a "Report on Mental Defectives in Virginia." This seems to us one of the best of the State Reports. It is accompanied by numerous family histories and charts.

"Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin, No. V.," just issued by the New York State Board of Charities, is an attempt to standardize, or find the normal age for, eleven mental tests; form board, two construction tests, making a drinking cup, Whipple motor-coordination test, cancellation, recognition and memory, "Aussage," pictorial completion, time-telling, and autonyms.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. I.

FEBRUARY, 1916.

NO. 2.

STUDIES ON RACES IN AMERICA.

At the Nineteenth International Congress of Americanists held in Washington, December 27 to 31, certain papers were read relating to the population of the United States that are of eugenical interest.

Mr. James Mooney, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has made a detailed study of the "past and present Indian population of the United States and northern territories," undertaken for the Bureau of American Ethnology. Mr. Mooney arrives at the conclusion that the "entire Indian population north of Mexico at the period of earliest white occupancy was approximately 1,140,000, of whom about 860,000 were within the present limits of the United States. The total number has been reduced by about two thirds through disease, famine, and war, consequent on the advent of the white man."

Dr. Daniel Folkmar studied the United States Census with reference to the immigrant stocks of the United States. He finds that "in 1910 were presented for the first time in the census figures directly relating to the ethnic composition of the white population of the United States, in so far as that is indicated by the native languages of the foreign born and their children in the United States. A great numerical preponderance is still held by the mother tongues of northwestern Europe. The German is larger than the English or any other single foreign stock in the United States, as thus defined. It contributes more than one fourth of the entire last two generations of immigration. The English-Irish-Scotch-Welsh mother-tongue

group numbers 10,037,420, and combined is only about 1,200,000 greater than the German mother-tongue stock.

Professor Franz Boas considered negro and white crosses and crossing of white races. In Latin America marriages between men and women of the negro and white races are almost equally frequent. In Anglo-Saxon America marriages between white men and negro women form the vast majority. Consequently, in the former case a permeation of the two races results in a mixed type, with almost equal amount of blood contributed by each side, in accordance with the number of individuals in each race. In the latter case a constantly increasing amount of white blood will be found, because the fertility of the negro male is materially reduced while that of the white male is considerably increased. For this reason the white blood will more and more preponderate in the mixed population. The problems in regions of pure white population are still different. The mixture of European types that occurs in America is a repetition on a larger scale of earlier phenomena in the development in European populations. The stability of European social units is largely a phenomenon belonging to the stable agricultural conditions which prevailed in modern times until the beginning of the nineteenth century, but with the industrial development this stability has been broken. From the experience of Europe, there is no reason to assume any detrimental influence owing to the contact of different types in our country,

THE FEBBLY INHIBITED.

There has recently been issued from the Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication No. 236, under the general title "The Feebly Inhibited." This title, however, pertains to a series of studies by Dr. Charles B. Davenport, not all of which are published by the Carnegie Institution. The first of these studies, on "Violent Temper and its Inheritance," was published in the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease" for September, 1915, and has been issued as Bulletin 12 of the Eugenics Record Office; the second and third studies make up the present Carnegie Institution publication; and two others, we are informed, are in preparation.

The first of the present studies is "Nomadism," or the Wandering Impulse, with Special Reference to Heredity." It is based on the records of one hundred families, abstracts of whose histories are included in an appendix. The conclusion is drawn from the study that "nomadism is probably a sex-linked recessive monohybrid trait."

The second study included in the volume is on "Inheritance of Temperament." The author first points out two contrasted temperamental states, the hyperkinetic or elated and the hypokinetic or depressed, but these are not mutually exclusive nor is one simply the absence of the other. On the contrary although opposed they may exist together. Each may be considered as distinguished by two grades or degrees of development, for which Dr. Davenport finds the terms of the older psychology convenient and thus obtains the series; choleric, nervous, phlegmatic, and melancholic. These grades may exist alone or in various combinations, while their absence is represented by calmness on

the one hand and by cheerfulness on the other. The study then proceeds to the analysis of 89 family histories involving 149 matings from which support appears to be found for the following hypothesis: "There is in the germ-plasm a factor, *E*, which induces an excited condition; its absence, *e*, results in an absence of excitability (calmness). There are also a factor, *C*, which makes for normal cheerfulness, and its absence, *c*, which permits depression. Moreover, these factors behave as though in different chromosomes, so that they are inherited independently of each other and may occur in any combination." Pedigree charts of the 89 families including over 2,300 individuals with descriptive legends make up the appendix.

NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION ON THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT.

A report of the Commission to Investigate Provision for the Mentally Deficient has been printed as a Senate Document of the State of New York. The book comprises 628 pages. The report consists of the report proper, appendices, and index. The report is divided into four sections: *A*, The discussion of the duty of the state toward the mentally deficient, 102 pages. *B*, Testimony collected at hearings, 137 pages, subdivided as follows: *a*, The need for extension of facilities; *b*, For an institution in western New York; *c*, For an institution in southeastern New York; *d*, For special care of defective delinquents; *e*, Sterilization; *f*, For a psychopathic clinic for the examination of mental status; *g*, For better training and supervision of high-grade defectives in public schools and in the community. *C*, General conclusions and recommendations, 39 pages, and, *D*, Visits to institutions, 62

pages. The appendices include a report of the enumeration of the mental defectives in New York state, 88 pages; a report by Dr. Gertrude E. Hall on the mental examination of defectives, which includes a very important Westchester County survey, 30 pages; a report by Dr. Mullan of the mental examination of persons in Westchester County, 20 pages; Directory of state and other institutions in the United States for the care of the mentally deficient, 86 pages; Bibliography of eugenics and allied subjects, 109 pages. There are a large number of plates of buildings and interiors of institutions for mental defectives. Considering the short time that the Commission had for its work it has done well. Its report is the best of the state reports on this subject with which we are acquainted.

THE BUCKEL FOUNDATION.

In connection with Stanford University there has recently been established "a research fellowship for the psychological and pedagogical study of backward and mentally defective children. The endowment is known as 'The C. Annette Buckel Foundation.'" The first fellow under the foundation was J. Harold Williams, who devoted himself chiefly to the study of the intelligence of delinquent boys, largely at the Whittier (California) State School.

A second bulletin has been issued by Mr. Lewis H. Terman outlining the aims and purposes of the foundation, from which it appears that five lines of research are proposed: (1) backward and feeble-minded children; (2) delinquent or potentially delinquent children; (3) nervous, morbid, or psychopathic children; (4) children of superior ability; and (5) normal chil-

dren. The prospective plans for the development of the work call for an enlargement of the present foundation to include two or three additional fellowships with an annual value of \$1,000 each; two office or laboratory assistants; one or two field workers to collect data on the heredity of exceptional children; and a research professorship. More remotely there is contemplated the establishment of a hospital school or home for the first-hand study of exceptional children, and for the practical training of special teachers of such.

There has been worked out what is known as the "Stanford Revision of the Binet Scale," record blanks for which may be obtained at \$5 per hundred.

INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL FEDERATION.

The Proceedings of the International Congress of Genealogy held at San Francisco, July 20-31, 1915, has been published in a pamphlet of 106 pages. Its distribution is in the hands of Mr. Hugh Heald, 1215 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco. A committee was appointed to organize an International Genealogical Federation and it was voted that "one of the objects of the International Genealogical Federation shall be the collection and preservation of genealogical data for eugenic purposes and that the committee of organization of said International Genealogical Federation is hereby instructed to provide for the collection and preservation of said genealogical data for eugenic purposes. Mr. Paul Popenoe, editor of the "Journal of Heredity," read a paper before the Congress on "The Relationship between Genealogy and Eugenics."

EUGENICAL NEWS.

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FEBRUARY, 1916.

CHANGE IN THE "NEWS."

With this number the "Eugenical News" becomes an eight-page paper. It is also planned to issue the "News" monthly instead of bi-monthly. Subscribers will note that their subscriptions are for six numbers. No change in the price will be made because of the change in number of pages.

RECORDS OF STATE WARDS.**1. New York State.**

The central board maintaining records in respect to the dependent classes of New York state is the State Board of Charities with offices at the Capitol at Albany. Probably the records of greatest interest to eugenical workers are to be found in the Bureau of Analysis and Investigation, a subdivision of the Department of State and Alien Poor. Besides various records giving more or less detailed information concerning inmates of state institutions, there is here maintained a special descriptive index file covering some 19,500 cases of defectives. The data in respect to each case are recorded on a series of cards, 5 x 8 inches, and furnish besides the name of the individual, his consort, children, sibs, parents, parents' sibs, and the four grandparents, with dates of births and

deaths, and brief note of defects of each, also a short life history of the propositus, including notes on his heredity and environment.

Dr. Gertrude E. Hall, inspector for the State Board, who has kindly supplied us with an account of the workings of the office, informs us that the compilation of these records has reached a point such that about one fourth of the information reaching them as "new" with regard to defectives is not entirely new, but has to be entered on case cards already written. "In other words, the doings of the defective population of the state begin to have continuity for us and are not detached events. For families the continuity of events is established on small pedigree charts which show in which institutions each member has been and what his defects are."

The office contains now some 75 family histories gained by field work with pedigree charts, also some 300 small pedigree charts built up from office records without field-work. All of the charts are indexed.

THE FAMILY RECORD BOOK.

Dr. J. Madison Taylor, of 1504 Pine Street, Philadelphia, has revised the manuscript of his "Family Record Book." This now provides for a record of the individual from conception onward through life. It also provides for a full record of a family consisting of the parents and children. Dr. Taylor is in doubt whether there will be a sufficient demand to warrant the publication of this Record. We hope that young parents especially and those whose children are still not fully grown up will write Dr. Taylor urging him to publish the book and offering to take a copy when issued.

EUGENICS FIELD WORKERS.

Ethel C. Macomber is a eugenics field worker for the Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded at Waverly, Mass.

Wilhelmina Marshall, now Mrs. Arthur C. Zuck, is living at Skillman, N. J., where she is connected with the State Village for Epileptics.

Dr. Elizabeth B. Muncey at the Eugenics Record Office is assisting in completing family histories on subjects of current interest such as migraine and twins.

Sybil Hyatt has received the degree of A.M. in Psychology from Columbia University and is temporarily engaged in genealogical work. Her address is Kinston, North Carolina.

Isabelle V. Kendig, now Mrs. Howard B. Gill, is general secretary for the League for Preventive Work, with rooms in the Publicity Building, 44 Broomfield Street, Boston, Mass.

Susan K. Gilleen is instructor in the Newcomb High School, New Orleans, La., and lectures on eugenics to the biology class in Newcomb College, Tulane University. Her address is 1625 Second St., New Orleans.

Sadie C. Devitt is connected with the Minnesota School for Feeble-minded, Faribault, Minn. She was east for a holiday trip and made the Record Office a pleasant visit.

Marie T. Curial is field worker for the Minnesota School for Feeble-minded and is assistant to Miss Devitt. Her address is Anoka, Minn.

Marjorie Fulstow, who has been a field worker for the Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome, N. Y., for the past year is now in charge of the Eugenics Registry at the Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Mrs. George A. Hathaway is working upon a genealogy of the Brainerd ancestry, one of the first attempts to

construct a complete scientific, biological pedigree. Her home is at 410 West 148th Street, New York City.

Ruth M. Underhill, until recently eugenics field worker of the Nassau (N. Y.) County Association, tells of some of her work on Long Island, N. Y., in the "Survey" for December 11, 1915.

Mary M. Sturges is engaged in special work at Cornell Medical College, New York City. She is also preparing a report for the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor." Her address at present is 426 East 26th St., New York.

FIELD-WORKERS' REPORTS.

Since the first of December the following material has been reported to the Eugenics Record Office by the named field workers.

Edith S. Atwood has sent in 49 sheets and 3 charts, including 508 persons, from Shelby, Vanderburg, and Warrick counties, Ind.

Mrs. Anna W. Finlayson has returned 209 sheets and 9 charts, including 777 persons, chiefly from Crawford, Butler, Clarion, Mercer, Armstrong, and Potter counties, Pa.

Miss Florence Armstrong has returned 54 sheets and 4 charts, including 357 persons, from Cattaraugus and Allegany counties, N. Y.

Mr. Karl Cowdery has reported 70 sheets and 37 charts, including 1,416 persons, from Los Angeles, California.

Miss Clara P. Pond has sent in 12 sheets and 1 chart, including 39 persons, from Elkhart County, Ind.

Miss Edith M. Douglass has reported 12 sheets and 3 charts, including 146 persons, from New Haven, Conn.

Miss Mabel C. Huschka has returned 25 sheets and 11 charts, includ-

ing 251 persons, from New York City and Brooklyn.

Miss Elizabeth Greene has reported 140 sheets and 7 charts, including 1,127 names, from Baltimore, Md.

Miss Helen E. Martin has sent in 28 sheets and 1 chart, including 84 persons, from Brooklyn and New York.

The State Board of Control of Wisconsin has also furnished us with 204 sheets of records of 36 families, chiefly from Chippeway, Brown, Milwaukee, Wood, Marinette, Dane, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, and Oconto counties.

There have also been filed in the Office since the first of January 37 records of family traits from private families.

DISTRIBUTION OF RECORDS.

The following list of states and counties, taken from the Locality-Surname index of the Eugenics Record Office, gives a general idea of the geographical distribution of the data now on file at the office. The counties included are those in which there is at least one different surname for every thousand of population; for example, Napa County, California, has nineteen thousand inhabitants and there are at least nineteen different surnames in the index from this county. No count of the individuals listed under a single surname has been made, but this often is a large number, sometimes amounting to several hundred.

California: Napa.

Connecticut: Fairfield, Hartford, Litchfield, Middlesex, New Haven, New London, Tolland, Windham.

Indiana: Cass, Jasper, Kosciusko, Miami.

Maine: Hancock, Lincoln, Washington.

Maryland: Baltimore City, Calvert, Harford, Howard, St. Mary's.

Massachusetts: Barnstable, Berkshire, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Worcester.

Michigan: Lapeer.

Minnesota: Kandiyohi.

Nebraska: Richardson.

Nevada: Lyon.

New Hampshire: Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Grafton, Merrimack, Rock, Sullivan.

New Jersey: Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren.

New York: Chenango, Columbia, Dutchess, Franklin, Greene, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, Oneida, Orange, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Rockland, Saratoga, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, Washington.

North Carolina: Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Onslow.

Ohio: Seneca.

Pennsylvania: Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Cumberland, Elk, Erie, Forest, Franklin, Jefferson, Lancaster, Mercer, Mifflin, Northampton, Potter, Sullivan, Venango, Warren.

Rhode Island: Washington.

Vermont: Addison, Chittenden, Lamoille, Orange, Rutland, Windham, Windsor.

Virginia: Culpepper, Frederick.

West Virginia: Randolph, Upshur.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The fourth annual meeting of the Board of Scientific Directors of the Eugenics Record Office was held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on December 10, 1915. The Founder met with the Board.

The National Committee on Prisons has organized a committee on eugenics to consider the constitutional basis of criminalistic behavior. The inquiries into family history are to be made by a field worker trained by the Eugenics Record Office.

A committee on nomenclature of the American Genetic Association has carefully considered the matter and decided that "geneticist" is the best term to apply to a person concerned with genetics. By analogy "eugenicist" would seem to be the best term to use for a student of eugenics.

The Department of Research of the Whittier State School of California contemplates the publication of a periodical devoted to the scientific study of juvenile delinquency and related problems under the name of "The Journal of Delinquency." The Journal is to be a bimonthly, beginning January, 1916.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, gave an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science on December 27, which was entitled "The Fruits, Prospects, and Lessons of Recent Biological Science." In this address the rôle of heredity as the most important factor in our social progress is clearly set forth.

At the thirty-first annual meeting of the Indiana Academy of Science held at Indianapolis on Friday, December 3, 1915, there was a symposium on heredity. A resumé of work on heredity was given by Dr. Ferdinand Payne, of the State University; "Mendelism, the Key to the Architecture of the Germ-Plasm" was presented by Dr. Roscoe R. Hyde, Professor of Zoology, Indiana State Normal School; and "Heredity in Man" was discussed by Dr. Charles B. Davenport, of the Eugenics Record Office.

The Southwest School of Hygiene of Kansas City, Missouri, under the directorship of Dr. Belle S. Mooney, is organizing a Eugenic Survey of the city with the co-operation of the Board of Education. The plan is to secure the family history of all the school children and not simply the history of the backward children. This is an important step in the right direction. No class of society can be rightly studied apart from its fellows. Our studies of human heredity have been thus far too one sided.

At the meeting of the American Association of Anatomists held in New Haven, December 28-30, 1915, Dr. Charles R. Stockard read a paper in which the following conclusion is drawn: "The experiments have demonstrated on two different stocks of normal guinea pigs that the parental germ cells may be so modified by chemical treatments that they are rendered incapable of giving rise to a perfectly normal offspring. This incapacity is probably due to modifications of the chromatin, or carriers of the hereditary qualities, within the germ cells since the great-grandchildren, the F_3 generation, from the treated animals are usually more decidedly affected and injured than the immediate offspring (F_1) of the alcoholized animals."

PERSONALS.

Dr. A. J. Rosanoff and wife, of Kings Park, N. Y., have a son, William Ross, born January 11, 1916.

Born to William F. Blades and wife, of Garrison, N. Y., December 21, 1915, a son, William Blades.

To Mr. Clifford F. Martin and Mrs. Martin, formerly Ruth S. Moxcey, was born on Tuesday, January 4, 1916, a daughter, Elizabeth Dana.

Miss Florence Reed Davis, at one time archivist at the Eugenics Record Office, was married to Mr. Herbert Gettell Smith, December 28, 1915, at Malvern, Pennsylvania. Their new home is to be at Tucumcari, New Mexico.

The announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Florence H. Danielson to Mr. Joseph Stancliffe Davis, instructor in economics at Harvard University. Miss Danielson has been teaching biology at Brown University. Mr. Davis is a brother of Miss Florence R. Davis, whose marriage is announced above.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. R. H. Lock, of the School of Agriculture, Cambridge, England, a well-known geneticist, who worked especially on heredity in peas and maize.

EUGENICS IN THE JOURNALS.

A. Gasparrini describes in "Polinico," Rome, December 14, 1915, an hereditary tendency, sometimes extending through many generations, to severe systemic disturbance after eating beans or even smelling the blossoms of bean plants.

Dr. William N. Bullard writes on mental disturbances in the feeble-minded in the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease" for December, 1915. The brief outbreaks of loss of control are clearly of the same kind as those described in Bulletin No. 12 of the Eugenics Record Office.

In the November number of the "Ohio Public Health Journal" is an article by George B. L. Arner, formerly a student at the Eugenics Record Office and now statistician of the Ohio State Board of Health, entitled "The Menace of Inherited Defects." The article ends with the paragraph: "Civilizations have decayed and fallen in the past, and our civilization will

also fall unless we can preserve it by the utilization of that scientific knowledge in which alone we are superior to the ancients."

The "American Naturalist" for December, 1915, contains an article by Harry H. Laughlin, superintendent of the Eugenics Record Office, on "The F₁ Blend Accompanied by Genic Purity." The paper is descriptive of three mechanical charts devised by the author to illustrate Mendelian heredity in each of three well known cases of blending inheritance. The first is the strongly duplex of which the Andalusian fowl is the type. The second is that of multiple factors typified by the inheritance of black skin-pigment in man. The third is the particulate or mosaic shown by the inheritance of coat-color in short-horn cattle.

In the "Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences" for December, Dr. Cushing, of the Harvard Medical School, Boston, announces some results that he has found in studying the heredity of "stiff fingers," a type of congenital malformation of the hands or feet known as "sympalangism." He has studied the history of a family which migrated from Scotland to Virginia in 1700, and has found that "stiff fingers" are hereditary with the regularity which is expected in a dominant trait.

Milo Hastings has an article in "Physical Culture" for January on "Eugenic Laws in Everyday Language." The title sufficiently indicates the character of the paper. He discusses in unconventional language both Galtonian and Mendelian views of Eugenics and points out the distinction between them. While such articles may be often criticized for lack of scientific accuracy, they serve to call the attention of many people to important facts.

EUGENICAL NEWS

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NO. 3.

HEREDITY OF SPENCER F. BAIRD.

Spencer Fullerton Baird was born Feb. 3, 1823, at Reading, Pennsylvania. Having extensively collected local birds he was, at 22, appointed professor of natural history in Dickinson College, his alma mater. In 1850 he became assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and, on the death of Professor Henry, its secretary. The great governmental explorations of the West in the fifties were organized by him, and to him are due the National Museum, and the U. S. Fish Commission, of which latter he was made head. He did extensive literary and editorial work and was secretary of leading scientific societies. He died in 1887. This output of Baird may be ascribed to his interest in natural history, organizing and administrative ability, inventiveness, literary talent, and personal charm and kindness. The origin and development of these trait-complexes let us now consider.

Among his earliest recollections are the pleasant walks in the country with his father whose tastes were rural though his profession was legal. Spencer's elder brother, William, was an able ornithologist; together they roamed the country and undertook to collect a complete series of birds of the county; maternal cousins, too, were keen sportsmen; forest and stream lured all alike, for the naturalist tendency was in the blood. In Spencer the love of hunting developed into collecting and, with his sense of order, into preserving and systematic arrangement. He persevered, encouraged by Audubon, until, at 24, his collection contained more North Amer-

ican species than any other. A modest patrimony (aided by his elder brother's earnings) permitted, his own poor health and the family's pride in his collections justified, the free hand he was given, until his extraordinary achievements led to his Smithsonian appointment.

His organizing and administrative success was largely due to an imagination that enabled him to see broad relations, a love of system in handling data and materials, and a great memory for details. As a child he invented marvellous fiction; later, he pictured to himself great bibliographic undertakings, a vast museum to which government agencies should be tributary, and, still later, even the increase of the fishes of the sea. His own mother and her mother had this sort of imagination when they let the lad work out his "useless" plans, his mother's father showed it in his musical performances, and his father's maternal uncle was "eccentric." The love of order was highly developed in his mother, who was a model housekeeper and it showed in himself in the daily records that he began to make at 15.

Baird was inventive even as a boy. He experimented with electricity and blue-printing. At the museum he invented unit-trays and unit-cases. His brother Thomas devoted his life to mechanical pursuits and his father's father was a land surveyor. Baird's literary output as author and editor was prodigious; he inherited his father's bookishness. Baird was friendly, and had a sunny temperament like his mother's.

W. H. Dall. *Spencer Fullerton Baird*. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1905. 462 pp. Price, \$3.50.

THE SUPER-NORMAL CHILD.

The fact that all children are not born with the same capacity for education is gradually shaping the action of advanced educationalists. The Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1915, in discussing atypical children, says "The public is becoming interested in the super-normal child. Accordingly at present it is eager for information regarding this type of child; and the school is rapidly becoming aware that it has neglected the problem. Rapid advancement classes are held for these children in certain cities, in others extra work is given them in regular classes. But as yet few cities have had the courage to attempt to develop a program exactly fitted to their needs, nor have the psychological clinics said much regarding tests to discover the super-normal.

"Wherever psychological laboratories have been established in connection with the public schools they have found it impossible to keep pace with the surprisingly large demand for the examination of sub-normal cases. . . . After the more obvious task of dealing with the sub-normal has been accomplished the still more valuable service to the state of devising a program for the super-normal will, doubtless, receive increased attention."

BONDED ALIENS.

The Fourth Annual Report of the N. Y. Bureau of Industries and Immigration for the year ending September 30th, 1914, is received. In this report is shown conclusively that the method of admitting defective persons into the United States under bond is a heinous crime against eugenics. "Such bonds are seldom enforced, are usually worthless, and

even if enforced, leave the excludable alien a burden on the commonwealth, or a menace which, in the case among the defective classes, cannot be estimated in terms of money." "An investigation conducted by this Bureau of 190 cases developed the following facts: (1) that correct names are not given on the bond; (2) that the bonded alien is sent out of the state and city; (3) that correct addresses are not given; (4) that the persons to whom the aliens are assigned immediately move away leaving no address and cannot be located; (5) that names are changed and the bonded alien placed in institutions; (6) that the terms of bonds are violated; and (7) that in one case the bonded alien was a cripple, unable to work." Frightful details are given of fifteen cases of feeble-minded, insane, and imbecile aliens admitted under bond to this state which were especially investigated by the Bureau.

BEING WELL BORN.

From the hand of Dr. Michael F. Guyer, professor of zoology, University of Wisconsin, comes an introduction to eugenics under the title "Being Well Born." This is an attractive small volume of 374 pages and covers in ten chapters the topics of heredity, pre-natal influences, responsibility for conduct, the socially inadequate, and race betterment through heredity. The book is very well balanced and very readable, accurate, and on the whole satisfactory. There is, of course, ground for difference of opinion in some of the matters to which Professor Guyer commits himself. For instance it might be held that the statement on page 227 "all normal men are responsible for their conduct" holds

only when you define normal men as those who are responsible for their conduct. Also, while admitting the importance of cultivating habits of self control one must not forget that there are those born without germs of self control, so that, for them, the effort to cultivate such habits is probably futile. These, however, are matters upon which careful investigation has still to be done. The book is a very welcome addition to the growing list of biological treatises on eugenics.

INHERITANCE OF EPILEPSY.

In the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Managers of the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics Dr. David F. Weeks states that "each year shows more and more the importance of systematic study of the inheritance of epilepsy by means of trained field workers." Dr. Weeks has recently published a paper in the "Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey" under the title "Epilepsy, with special reference to heredity." The paper is introduced by the paragraph "There is no disputing the fact that the practice of collecting family histories by field workers has been the means of gathering considerable data and has added much to our knowledge of the influence of heredity on epilepsy." This paper is especially valuable because of its analysis of the relation of alcoholic sprees to epilepsy and of the relation of migraine to the same disorder.

HYGIENIC LEGISLATION.

According to the "World Almanac" the following state legislation was passed in the year 1915 directed toward the control of venereal diseases. Physicians are required to report such diseases in Connecticut and Vermont.

The Vermont act also punishes severely any persons suffering from such diseases who marry. An Ohio act (§ 1275 Code) while making willful betrayal by a physician of a professional secret such unprofessional conduct as to justify a refusal of his licence, expressly provides that any physician who informs a party to a contemplated marriage of the fact that the other party is suffering from such a disease is not to be deemed guilty of betrayal of a professional secret and shall not be liable to damage.

THE AFTERMATH OF WAR.

A writer in the "Japan Magazine" discusses the effects of war upon the second generation as disclosed by the experience of Japan from the war with China of twenty years ago. The remarkable decrease in the number of youths fit for conscription this year, as compared with all other years since the Chinese war, is considered to be due to the tremendous effect of war upon both birth rate and physical efficiency. "As to physical condition, it is found that this year only 13 per cent. of the recruits come up to the highest standard of physical excellence required by the army whereas in ordinary years the percentage is about 42."

It is already apparent that the devastation of Europe is not to be confined to the generation that is wasted on her battle fields. War statistics of birth rates in Germany are now available. The records of the Imperial Health Bureaus of twenty-six German cities of more than 200,000 inhabitants show a great diminution in the number of newborn after the first nine months of war. Berlin has had nearly 250 fewer births some weeks since the war began than in normal times.

EUGENICAL NEWS.

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MARCH, 1916.

RECORDS OF STATE WARDS.**2. Indiana.**

The Indiana State Board of Charities with headquarters in Indianapolis has a card index of the inmates of nearly all state and many other institutions receiving public wards. The cards furnish brief data as to mental and other characteristics not only of the inmates but also of the parents, sibs, and children.

The system has been in use now about twenty-five years and covers at present seventeen state institutions, 92 county poor asylums, and 33 orphans' homes. There are 115,439 different names of public wards included in the index. All the cards are in duplicate, one set being arranged by institutions and the other alphabetically and phonetically with a view to bringing all of one name together. Descriptive records of individual inmates are also received from many other institutions such as county jails and licensed maternity hospitals but these are not at present included in the general card index.

The cards, which are the usual 3x5 inch index cards, have the data arranged in a remarkably concise form and contain a surprisingly large amount of information for the space occupied. As the index grows through the accumulations of years it forms

an indicator of the greatest value as to the location and distribution of cacogenic families throughout the state.

In comparison with the New York records reported in our last issue it will be seen that the Indiana system is more extensive, covering a larger class of individuals, but does not furnish on the cards alone as full a description of the individual and his family connections.

THE LEAGUE FOR PREVENTIVE WORK.

The League for Preventive Work of Boston, Mass., is a federation of private charities, with public and private affiliations throughout Massachusetts, organized to deal with some of the fundamental problems underlying all social work, from the standpoint of prevention. We are informed by the general secretary, Mrs. Isabelle Kendig Gill, '12, that at present they are studying the problem of feeble-mindedness, and are working out a plan for a state-wide and continuing registration of cases, community protection for the extra-institutional type, and adequate custodial care for the large group for whom community life is impracticable. They are also doing some publicity and legislative work as occasion demands and carrying on research into the social aspects of feeble-mindedness, using for this purpose the large store of material on file in the various agencies which has never been subjected to a searching analysis. The League was organized in March, 1915, and the past year has been given largely to a careful study of the present situation, to the formulation of a few definite but flexible policies, and to the application of those policies to other agencies dealing with this problem.

EUGENICS FIELD WORKERS.

Helen T. Reeves, '10, is in the Department of Charities and Corrections, Trenton, N. J.

Ethel Thayer is field worker for the Letchworth State Village for Epileptics, Thiells, N. Y.

Adele McKinnie, Eugenics Class 1911, is now assisting in the work of the Cleveland Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio.

Helen E. Martin, Eugenics Class 1913, is field worker for the Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y.

Jay D. B. Lattin is studying medicine in Cornell Medical College, New York City.

Elizabeth Greene, Eugenics Class 1913, is a field worker for the Phipps Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Anna M. Wendt, Eugenics Class 1912, now Mrs. Alan D. Finlayson, is engaged as field worker with the Warren State Hospital, Warren, Pa.

Anna E. Steffan is studying medicine and doing part time work in the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. Her address is 74 Fenwood Road, Boston, Mass.

Walter S. Anderson, Eugenics Class 1911, is now a professor in the Department of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, State University, Lexington, Kentucky. He gives courses in Genetics and Eugenics.

Sara K. Kirk, Eugenics Class 1914, is engaged with the New Jersey State Institution for Feeble Minded at Vineland, N. J. She is largely employed in making mental tests of the inmates but is now carrying on some special work in the study of inheritance of traits.

Dr. Cora B. Lattin, Eugenics Class 1914, is living at 16 N. Main St., Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y. Although

still engaged in medical work, specializing in diseases of women, she gives considerable time to lecturing on Social Hygiene with its special phases of Eugenics and Sex Hygiene.

Mary Storer, now Mrs. Kostir, recently field worker for the Bureau of Juvenile Research, Ohio Board of Administration, Columbus, Ohio, has prepared for the Bureau a pamphlet based on her work there which is now in press. She is now working on a thesis in Genetics for her M.A. degree at Ohio State University.

Katharine Gay, Eugenics Class 1913, is making a study of singing with the view of pursuing the art professionally. Eugenically she is engaged part of her time at Waverly House, New York, assisting the house physician in taking case histories and investigating family records. Her address is 157 West 105th St., New York City.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

The path of the field worker at this season is not lined with roses as appears from the experience of Mr. Karl M. Cowdery who is employed at the Whittier State School, Whittier, California. He writes under date of January 24th: "Last week I was forced to stay here at the School and in Whittier owing to the flood conditions. All roads and carlines were closed on account of wash-outs from Sunday till Wednesday evening. On Thursday I begged my way into Los Angeles on a newspaper car that went in by a very circuitous way, the only one open at the time. By evening the cars were running again with a transfer at one point to walk across a weak bridge. That is just incidental. The people are the really interesting part of the work."

Mr. Joseph F. Gould's letters from North Dakota read like those of a missionary. He writes January 28th: "This is the severest winter in 25 years and we are now in the midst of a snowstorm which has continued nearly two days. The stage drive (to his next station) is 65 miles, and the stage will not take a passenger and his baggage in one day through the drifts of snow which delay the trip every time from two to four hours. . . . The stage driver has just come in and says that he may have to get the mail on horseback if the drifts continue bad, so that tomorrow may be the last stage trip for some time."

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Forty-third National Conference of Charities and Corrections is to be held in Indianapolis, May 10 to 17.

About one sixth of the Jews in the world are in the United States and of these nearly one half are in Greater New York.

According to Mr. James Mooney, ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology, the tallest people of the United States are to be found in Scotland County, North Carolina.

An Association for the Study of Negro Life and History has been formed. The Director of Research is Carter Godwin Woodson, Ph.D., of 2223 Twelfth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Bureau of Juvenile Research, Columbus, Ohio, of which Dr. E. J. Emerick is director and Dr. Thomas H. Haines is clinical director, is about to undertake the registry of the feeble-minded of Ohio.

We learn that the tentative state budget recently introduced into the

legislature of the State of New York has eliminated any appropriation for the maintenance of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration for the year 1916-17.

The Rev. Charles L. Walworth, pastor of the Morrow Memorial Methodist Church of Maplewood, N. J., advocates eugenic marriages as a means of insuring children their right to be well-born. Eugenics, he declares, voices the cry for better parents.

Some day it may be regarded as a crime against society to publish such an advertisement as the following which has been running in "The Survey." "Wanted—married couples without children, between the ages of 30 and 45, to take charge of cottages" at a school for boys.

During 1915 a commission to investigate the condition of the feeble-minded was created in Utah and a comprehensive measure for their relief was enacted in Illinois. A Nebraska law requires sterilization of the feeble-minded before their parole or discharge from state institutions.

Dr. A. Walter Stearns of Boston is to undertake a mental examination of the inmates of correctional institutions in Arkansas under the auspices of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. The work will assist the Arkansas Commission on Provision for the Feeble-minded in its report to the state.

The Committee on Provision for the Feeble-minded has just issued two bulletins. Number 1 is entitled "The Binet-Simon Measuring Scale for Intelligence and is by Elizabeth S. Kite. Bulletin No. 2 is entitled "Stimulating Public Interest in the Feeble-minded: How it was Done in New Jersey." The address is 501 Empire Building, Philadelphia.

The "Announcement of the Biological Laboratory" at Cold Spring Har-

bor, Long Island, for next summer has just been issued. The training course for Field Workers in Eugenics is offered again by Dr. C. B. Davenport and Mr. H. H. Laughlin. In addition the general biological courses are given as hitherto: Field Zoology by Prof. H. E. Walter and Dr. S. I. Kornhauser; Comparative Anatomy by Prof. H. S. Pratt and Mr. H. M. Hine; Bird Study by Mrs. Alice Hall Walter and Dr. C. E. Ehinger; Cryptogamic Botany by Prof. Harlan H. York; and Plant Geography and Ecology by Prof. John W. Harshberger and Mr. Fred N. Miller.

A survey of the state of Indiana is being planned under the direction of the Committee on the Provision for the Feeble-minded. A meeting of the Committee was held February 4 in consultation with Dr. Salmon of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Mr. Joseph P. Byers, Dr. C. W. Stiles and Dr. Clark of the United States Public Health Service; Miss Lundberg of the Federal Children's Bureau; and Dr. A. H. Estabrook representing the Eugenics Record Office. The Public Health Service has recently made a survey of the country school children of Porter County. The Committee expect to meet again soon and formulate definite plans for their work.

A meeting of the Committee of Eugenics of the National Committee on Prisons was held at the home of Mrs. E. H. Harriman on January 27. The Committee consists of Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Drs. August Hoch, Woods Hutchinson, A. J. Rosanoff, Professor Robert M. Yerkes, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, and Dr. C. B. Davenport. It was voted that the work of the Committee should consist of the study of the early developmental and the

family history of prisoners arrested in New York City, cooperating with the Psychopathic Laboratory of the city police department. Mrs. Harriman agreed to meet the expense of the field worker. Mr. William F. Blades has been appointed temporarily as such field worker.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Paul Popenoe, editor of the "Journal of Heredity," lectured on "Progress in the Study of Human Heredity" before the Anthropological Society of Washington on February 15.

Mr. A. D. Darbishire, lecturer on genetics in the University of Edinburgh, known by his experiments bearing on the laws of heredity, and his book on "Breeding and the Mendelian Discovery," died on December 26, 1915

Mr. Arthur E. Hamilton during the week of February 14 and following gave nine lectures on eugenics at Syracuse, Auburn, Rome, and Utica, N. Y., and at Williamstown, Mass. He found good audiences at all places, having about 600 in attendance at Syracuse.

Dr. Henry S. Conard, one of the authors of "Bulletin 14, Hereditary Fragility of Bone," recently issued from the Eugenics Record Office, has been appointed visiting lecturer on Botany at Harvard University for the second half of the academic year. Dr. Conard is professor of Botany at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

The following material has been received and added to our archives during the month of February:

From private sources there have been received 56 family records.

Mr. Cowdery, field worker, 8 charts and 54 pages of data describing 304 persons from Los Angeles, Cal.

Miss Douglas, field worker, 8 charts and 45 pages of data describing 221 persons from the vicinity of Hartford County, Conn.

Miss Atwood, field worker, 2 charts and 42 pages of data describing 403 persons from Hamilton, Lawrence, and Warren counties, Ind.

Miss Armstrong, field worker, 7 charts and 76 pages of data describing 348 persons from Erie, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties, N. Y.

Mrs. Finlayson, field worker for the Warren State Hospital, Warren, Pa., has sent us 12 charts and 329 pages of data describing 1459 persons from the northwestern counties of the state.

Miss Earle, abstractor, has gathered from scientific literature and reported to the office 230 pages of data taken for the most part from American, English, French, and German medical journals and reflecting medical work on heredity.

AMONG THE JOURNALS.

Professor Giuseppe Sergi has published an essay "L'Eugenika della Biologia alla Sociologia" in "Revista di Antropologia," Volume 19.

Hereditary absence of digital phalanges is described by D. S. Clarke in "British Medical Journal" for 1915, page 225.

Mr. Willis C. Lane describes a case of "Hereditary Nose Bleed" in the "Journal of Heredity" for March. The same number also contains an article by Professor Walter F. Wilcox in which he discusses the observed decline of birth and death rates in civilized countries.

Mr. A. E. Hamilton calls attention in the February "Journal of Heredity" to the eugenical importance of an investigation into the subject of mate selection and a consideration of the topic of how the marriage rate may be increased and specifically how eugenically fit marriages may be promoted.

Dr. P. H. Jolly has published in "Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten," Band 52, a detailed and painstaking study of heredity of various psychoses in twenty-one families. He finds no strong tendency for psychopathic families to die out in relatively few generations.

Two pedigrees of cancerous families are given by Peiser in "Medizinische Klinik," Vol. 11, No. 7, p. 193. In each a cancer occurred in four consecutive generations. Pel also gives two family histories of cancer in "Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift," Vol. 52, pp. 288-9.

The first number of the new journal "Genetics" has appeared. This is to be a bimonthly issued in annual volumes of about 600 pages, and sent to subscribers at \$6 per year. The present number is enriched by a fine reproduction of an unpublished portrait of Gregor Mendel from an oil painting which hangs in the parlor of the old Monastery at Brunn, Austria. Besides the editorial "Foreword" the issue contains the following articles: "Non-disjunction as proof of the chromosome theory of heredity" by Calvin B. Bridges; "The numerical results of diverse systems of breeding" by H. S. Jennings; "Hereditary ankylosis of the proximal phalangeal joints (sympalangism)," by Harvey Cushing. The last article is of interest to eugenicists and is illustrated with photographs, skiagraphs, and a folding pedigree chart.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. I.

APRIL, 1916.

NO. 4.

HEREDITY OF LYMAN ABBOTT.

Lyman Abbott, b. Boston, Dec. 18, 1835, lived as a child in rural Maine and as a youth in New York city where, after graduation, he practiced law with his brothers. He was pastor at Terre Haute, 1860-65, and secretary of the Freedmen's Union Commission (and pastor of a city church), '65-'69. Since 1869 his work has been chiefly journalism ("Outlook") except that he succeeded Beecher at Plymouth Church, '87-'98. He has been in great demand for addresses on religious and social matters; and has led in excise reform, establishment of postal saving banks, government regulation, and the abolition of Indian reservations. He is Liberal respecting the inspiration of the Bible; non-Calvinistic in creed; upholder of "freedom of the will."

Always scholarly, at fourteen he preferred college to wealth; early read serious books, wrote a "Commentary on the New Testament" in 6 volumes and a "Religious Dictionary." One brother was a professor of law, another a compiler of a Dictionary of legal terminology; his father's fraternity organized schools. Always fond of exposition, at ten he played preacher. He abandoned a successful law practice for preaching and writing; the latter alone have brought entire satisfaction. Both parental germ-plasms have yielded numerous authors and preachers. Great literary output is a family trait. L. A. has written about 30 books and parts of 2,300 numbers of his weeklies. His brothers compiled many volumes of law digest and textbooks. Their father, Jacob, wrote over 200 volumes; their uncle John, many historical books, and sons

and cousins are prolific authors. L. A.'s style is simple and lucid; his sentences are strikingly balanced as are those of Jacob and John. A subtle humor runs through Lyman's writings. Brother Vaughan's humor was exuberant; Jacob's was genially ironical.

Orderliness and system in all acts are characteristic; L. A. has kept to a daily program for 20 years. His brothers, too, followed their father's rules for ordering life. A true philanthropy led L. A. to work for the education of the negro, renobilitation of the Indian, and prosperity of the laborer. An interest in affairs led him to interpret current history as his father and uncle did that of the past.

L. A., with his New England blood, has always been strongly inhibited, unemotional, unsuggestible, reserved, inaccessible to "temptations." His religion, though based on faith, is intellectual. He is both a rationalist and a mystic. Like his father he is radical in purpose, but conservative in performance. Additional warmth was supplied from the maternal side and from that side came chiefly, but not exclusively, the musical aptitude of his fraternity. He relies on general principles if they stand the pragmatic test (Abbott trait). Insistence on a personal and exhaustive consideration of vital matters and independence in adopting conclusions have preserved a catholicism in religion and a "mugwumpery" in politics, such as led his mother's father's brother to desert English royalist associates for republicanism in France and America. His personality, his reactions, his achievements seem like the natural product of the parental determiners. X.

Lyman Abbott: Reminiscences.
Houghton, Mifflin Co. \$3.50.

IS CONGENITAL CATARACT RECESSIVE?

That congenital cataract is inherited as a recessive trait instead of a dominant, as generally held, is the conclusion drawn by Dr. D. F. Jones and S. L. Mason in the "American Naturalist" for February. Their conclusion is drawn from an analysis of the pedigree charts published in the "Treasury of Human Inheritance," 1910. It is, of course, possible but not probable that the same trait may be inherited differently in different families. But the conclusion of Jones and Mason cannot be accepted for the reason that the pedigrees given in the "Treasury" are for the most part obviously mere fragments; and such fragments would tend to mislead in the direction in which Jones and Mason appear to have been misled. It is necessary to base statistical studies on the most thoroughly worked out pedigrees only; and for this purpose none others are comparable with those of Nettleship. We do not see how it is possible to interpret Nettleship's pedigrees of presenile cataract on the hypothesis that the tendency to cataract is a recessive one.

HEREDITY OF CHARLES S. MINOT.

An analysis of the hereditary factors in Charles Sedgwick Minot, a distinguished Harvard embryologist who died a year ago, is made by Professor Frederick T. Lewis in the "Anatomical Record" for January 20, 1916. Minot was one of three brothers. "All of them liked the country, and William, the eldest, was a keen sportsman and his father's companion on many expeditions. Henry, who was younger than Charles, did not care to shoot or collect birds but he studied them with great ability, and at seven-

teen had completed his well-known book entitled 'Land-Birds and Game-Birds of New England.' He was an accurate observer, and gave promise of a notable career in science, had such been chosen. But he became interested in the construction of railroads and was soon the youngest railroad president in the United States. To Charles alone did the beauty and the problems of organic life appeal with irresistible compulsion—not as a mere source of recreation, nor as an occupation which brooked a rival, but as the one great theme worthy of a lifelong study and devotion." Both his father and mother were fond of nature. His immediate ancestry was characterized by a predominance of legal training and legislative services. He was of the fifth generation from Jonathan Edwards.

TESTING THE INADEQUATE.

"Clinical Studies in the Relationship of Insanity to Crime" is the title of a brochure of about 100 pages by Dr. Paul E. Bowers, physician in charge at the Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals, Michigan City, Indiana. Dr. Bowers devotes one of each of a number of chapters to a particular form of psychosis and then describes a number of clinical cases under each heading, devoting half a page to two pages to each case. We do not know of an American work where a study on this plan has been carried out more satisfactorily.

Under the heading "Feeble-Mindedness" Dr. Bowers finds himself led to criticize the way in which the Simon-Binet test is frequently applied and the conclusions which are often drawn from the results of such tests. He says (page 81): "There are many individuals living quiet, simple lives

who accumulate property, care for their children, who never come in conflict with the law and conventions of society, who are peaceful and law-abiding, self-supporting, never asking assistance for the state and yet they would be classified as morons and high-grade imbeciles by the Simon-Binet system. On the other hand, there are individuals, many of them educated, even college graduates, who can pass this system with perfect ease, and yet they are absolutely lacking in judgment, childish and puerile in their behavior and relations to others, and 'incapable of conducting themselves with any degree of prudence,' in business and social relations. They are, in fact, lacking in 'mother wit' and are really 'educated fools.'

THE NEXT GENERATION.

Dr. Frederick A. Rhodes of Pittsburgh has written a book of 290 pages with the title "The Next Generation"* the same as Mrs. Jewett's of the preceding year. Mrs. Jewett's book was intended as a textbook, is simply written, and proceeds in orderly fashion to develop the subject for children. Dr. Rhodes's purpose is different. As chairman of the Pittsburgh Morals Efficiency Committee he has had his attention fixed much upon sex-problems and in this book lays much stress upon them. There are many things in the book that are well put, but we think it unfortunate to extend the content of the term eugenics so as to embrace all of euthenics also; in places, to use it as almost synonymous with sex-hygiene. Certainly Galton hardly had sex-hygiene in mind in defining the term; and it is for those who use the term to see that it is applied conservatively, to its proper and restricted field of the race.

*Published by R. G. Badger, of Boston. Price, \$1.50.

CRITICISM OF THE "FEEBLY INHIBITED."

Professor Edward L. Thorndike of Teachers College, Columbia University, reviews in "Science," March 24, "The Feebly-Inhibited," a book based on studies made at the Eugenics Record Office. The principal point raised—a point that deserves the most serious consideration—is that the traits considered were not quantitatively measured, or objectively defined. Unfortunately it will be a long time before abundant quantitative data can be secured in this field of human behavior. We shall not be able to begin until Professor Thorndike or other psychologists devise a suitable set of quantitative measures of the emotions. Meanwhile demands for information as to the method of inheritance of such traits has made it seem desirable to secure what may be called a first approximation that will be of real service in eugenic practice.

A NOTABLE COUNTY REPORT.

The report of the Superintendent of Poor of Westchester County for the year ending October 31, 1915, is indeed remarkable for a report of such office. Have we anywhere else in the country such an organization for the county poor? V. Everit Macy is superintendent, Herbert A. Brown, assistant superintendent, Miss Ruth Taylor, '11, is director in charge of children's department, Miss Genevieve M. Carr, '13, and Miss Mary M. Bell, '12, and sometime archivist at the Eugenics Record Office, are making family history and other studies in the field. The central office of the superintendent contains a very full card index to the families of the county from which inmates of the institution come.

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EUGENICS CONFERENCE.

A conference of eugenics workers will be held on Friday, June 23, at the Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbor, and an adjourned meeting will be held the next day, Saturday, June 24, at the rooms of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Lafayette Ave., corner Ashland Pl., Brooklyn. Field workers and others interested are requested to note and reserve the date.

STATE RECORDS.**3. Minnesota.**

The central board having to do with state wards of Minnesota is the State Board of Control, St. Paul. This board receives from the various state institutions a "Statistical Record" in the form of a large sheet containing prescribed data. This sheet is filed and indexed as to the names of inmates by the use of "Bausman's Quick Index." As the latter has been found ill-adapted to the needs of the office a new system of indexing is being installed. However, the index is only a guide to the "Record" in which the name of the ward appears. We do not understand that the index furnishes any data or that the names of relatives of the ward are included in the

index. The Statistical Records vary somewhat in their contents according to the institution from which they are received. In general they furnish, besides a more or less complete history of the inmate, brief data in respect to the parents and sibs and usually some data as to "ancestors" and "relatives" when these possess certain specified traits; even then apparently the names are not always given. Anything like a complete family history is probably rarely supplied.

A COUNTY SURVEY.

To the Committee on the Enumeration of Mental Defectives there has been granted by the Rockefeller Foundation the sum of \$10,000. The membership of the Committee which was initiated by the Nassau County (N. Y.) Association consists of: C. B. Davenport, chairman; Professor Samuel P. Duggan, College of the City of New York; Miss Elizabeth Farrell, Inspector of Ungraded Classes, New York City; Mr. Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association; August Hoch, M.D., Director of the State Psychiatric Institute; A. J. Rosanoff, M.D., Kings Park State Hospital; Mrs. C. C. Rumsey; and Thomas W. Salmon, M.D., Medical Director of the National Committee on Mental Hygiene. It is proposed to collaborate with the school authorities of a New York county. The services of eight field workers will be required.

PRIZES FOR EUGENIC STUDIES.

A committee on promotion of the ideal of racial wellbeing created by the National Council of Education announces that a fund of \$1000 for each of four years has been offered

by an anonymous donor. A prize of \$100 is open to graduate classes of two-year normal courses in each of four sections of the country. Similarly a prize of \$150 to members of graduating classes of colleges and universities in the same sections who have had two years of work in education or home economics. The prize is awarded to the class that makes the best cooperative study on the topic: "The supreme object of education should be to make the next generation better than living generations." The first prizes will be awarded to classes of 1917. Notice of intention to compete should be sent before May 1, 1916, to Dr. H. C. Putnam, Rhode Island Ave., Providence, R. I., of whom further details can be obtained.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

During the month of March, 20 Records of Family Traits, 3 schedules for the Family Distribution of Personal Traits and the following list of field reports have been received at this office.

Prof. R. L. Johnson, of Girard College, has deposited with the office 11 pages of descriptive material.

Miss Kirk, of New Jersey State Institution at Vineland, has sent in 56 pages of data gathered in southern New Jersey.

Miss Green, of Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, has deposited with the Office 41 pages of charts and 85 pages of data, including 986 persons from Baltimore and vicinity.

Miss Armstrong has sent in 11 pages of charts and 55 pages of description, including 313 persons from Chautauqua County, N. Y.

Miss Atwood has reported 32 pages of charts and 56 pages of data including 730 persons from the counties of southern Indiana.

Mr. Cowdery has returned 6 pages of charts and 30 pages of description, including 155 persons from the vicinity of Los Angeles, Cal.

Miss Douglas has sent in 9 pages of charts and 42 pages of data, including 163 persons, chiefly from Hartford and Fairfield Counties, Conn.

Miss Thayer has sent in 10 pages of charts and 40 pages of data, including 111 persons from New York City.

PERSONALS.

Cards are out for the wedding of Arthur E. Hamilton and Miss Katharine Gulick on Saturday, April 15.

Clara P. Pond, '14, is a field worker for the Northern Hospital for the Insane, Longcliff, Logansport, Ind.

Florence Orr, '11, now Mrs. A. W. Murray, is at 183 Lake Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

Virginia P. Robinson, '12, is visiting teacher of the Public Education Association and is living at 420 West 20th St., Bedford Hills, N. Y.

Jane H. Ross, '11, is connected with the Westchester County Almshouse, East View, N. Y.

Fannie George, '13, is assistant principal of the high school, Chaumont, N. Y.

Ruth Wanger, '12, is living at 833 West Marshall St., Norristown, Pa.

Jessie Taft, '12, is the social service director of the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the Charities Aid Association of New York City.

Mina A. Sessions, '13, is making a survey for defectives of Athens County, Ohio, under the direction of Dr. Haines, of the Bureau of Juvenile Research at Columbus, Ohio. Her address is 965 Oak St., Columbus.

Roxana H. Vivian, '12, is assistant professor of mathematics at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Emily F. Robbins, '12, is chief of the hygiene department of the Life Extension Institute, 25 West 45th St., New York City. She is living at 203 East 27th St., New York.

Nola Houdlette, '12, is registrar of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine.

George L. Arner, '10, is statistician for the Ohio State Board of Health. His address is 301 Seventeenth St., Columbus, Ohio.

COLLEGE COURSES IN GENETICS AND EUGENICS.

The following list comprises such courses specifically in genetics, eugenics or both in American universities and colleges as we have been able to learn of as being given in 1915-16. Nearly all schools in agriculture give courses in breeding; of these only a few have been included in our list. The elements of genetics and eugenics are included in the subject matter of hundreds of elementary general courses in biology; and eugenics is doubtless treated incidentally in many elementary courses in sociology. Such have not been included. The list gives first, name of institution, then the department and subject of the course followed by the name of the instructor when accessible. In some colleges a course is given in more than one department.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. School of Agriculture.
An. Department of Anthropology.
B. Biology.
Bot. Botany.
C., Coll. College.
E. Eugenics treated.
Ed. Department of Education.
G. Genetics treated.
Phil. Department of Philosophy.
P.Ed. Department of Physical Education.

S. Department of Sociology (or Economics).

Z. Department of Zoology.

An exclamation point (!) means eugenics is the title or main subject of the course.

E in parenthesis implies that the subject is probably treated only very incidentally.

Following the letters in some cases is the name of the instructor who gives the course. An * before the name is an abbreviation for "Miss." Adelphia Coll. B: G. (*Gaines)
Agnes Scott Coll. B: G, E (*Abbott)
Agric. Coll. Texas A: G.

Albion Coll. B: G (Barr)

Alfred Univ. B: G, E! (Bennehof)

Allegheny Coll. B: G, E

Antioch Coll. B: G, (E) (Nosker)

Barnard Coll. Z: G, E. (Crampton)

Bates Coll. Z: G.

Bellevue Coll. S: (E)

Beloit Coll. Z: G (Galloway)

Bryn Mawr B: G (Tennant, '16-17)

Coll. Clark. B: G, E (Hurlin)

Coe Coll. Bot: G, E (Stookey)

Colgate Univ. B: G (Chester)

Columbia Univ. Bot: G (Stout); S: (E) (Giddings); Z: G (Morgan)

See Barnard Coll. and Teachers Coll.

Conn. Agric. Coll. Bot: G (Sinnott)

Cornell Univ. A: G, E (Gilbert, etc.)

Dartmouth Coll. B: G, (E) (Gerould)

Denison Univ. Z: E! (Orcutt)

Elmira Coll. B: G, E (*Whittaker)

Fairmount Coll. B: G, E (Larrabee)

Harvard Univ. B: G (East); Z: G, E (Castle)

Haverford Coll. B: G (Pratt)

Indiana Univ. Bot: G (Mottier); Z: G (Payne)

Iowa State Univ. Hort: G (Beach); An. Husb. G (Lloyd-Jones); Bot: G.

Johns-Hopkins Univ. Z: G (Jennings)

Kansas State Agr. Col. A: G (Wentworth); Bot: G (Roberts); Z: G, E (Nabours)

Lake Forest B: G (Allee)

- Lawrence Coll. B: G, E (Mullenix)
 Leland Stanford Z: G, E (Kellogg)
 Louisiana State Univ. A: G (Jordan)
 Maryville Coll. S: (E) (Calhoun)
 Mass. Inst. Tech. B: G, E (Turner)
 Miami Univ. P. Ed: (E); Z: G, E (Shideler)
 Mississippi Industr. Inst. E (Eckford)
 Mo. Wesleyan B: G, E (Daugherty)
 Monmouth Coll. B: E! (Gunthorp)
 No. Dakota Agric. Coll. A: G (Waldron)
 Northwestern Univ. Z: G, E (Kornhauser)
 Oberlin Coll. Bot: G, E (Grover)
 Ohio State Univ. B: G; Z: G.
 Ohio Univ. A: G
 Olivet Coll. B: G (Dexter)
 Oregon Agric. Coll. A: G; Z: G, E (Sykes)
 Penn. State Coll. A: G; Z: G.
 Phillips Univ. B: E (Stanton)
 Princeton B: G, E (G. H. Shull, Laughlin)
 Purdue Univ. A: G (Smith)
 Radcliffe Coll. Bot: G, E (East); Z: E! (Little)
 R. I. State Coll. A: G (Cooley)
 Rutgers Coll. Z: G (Chidester)
 Smith Coll. S: E (Chapin); Z: G (Wilder, Lynch)
 State Coll. of Washington A: G (Monroe); Z: G (Melander)
 Swarthmore Coll. B: G (Palmer)
 Syracuse Univ. Z: G, E (Hargitt)
 Teachers Coll. Ed: (E) (Bisch)
 Transylvania Univ. B: G (Hemenway)
 Tulane Univ. Anat: (E) (Bean)
 Univ. of Calif. A: G (Babcock, Clausen); An: G (Kroeber); Z: G, E (Holmes, Gates)
 Univ. of Chicago. S: (E) (Field); Z: G, E (Tower, Newman)
 Univ. of Cincinnati. Z: G (Wieman)
 Univ. of Denver. S: E! (Warfield)
 Univ. of Illinois. A: G (Detlefsen); B: G (Hottes); S: E (Todd); Z: G, E (Zeleny)
 Univ. of Iowa. Bot: G (Wylie)
 Univ. of Kansas. B: G (C. Shull); Z: G, E (Allen, Robertson)
 Univ. of Kentucky. A: G (Anderson)
 U. of Maine. B: G; Phil: G, (E) (Craig)
 Univ. of Michigan. B: G (Bartlett); Z: G, E (Glaser, A. F. Shull)
 Univ. of Minnesota. A: G; S: E (Jenks); Z: G, E.
 Univ. of Missouri. A: G (Trowbridge); Bot: G (Reed); Z: G (Lefevre)
 Univ. of Nebraska. S: (E) (Howard); Z: G (Powers)
 Univ. of North Dakota. B: G (Young)
 Univ. of Oklahoma. Z: G, E (Lane)
 Univ. of Oregon. P. Ed: E!
 Univ. of Penn. Bot; G (Davis)
 Univ. of Pittsburgh. B: E! (Johnson); Ed: E (Basset)
 Univ. of So. Calif. B: G (Ulrey)
 Univ. of Tennessee. S: E; Z: G (E)
 Univ. of Texas. Z: G (Patterson)
 Univ. of Virginia. Ed: E (Heck)
 Univ. of Washington S: (E) (Beach); Z: G, (E) (Kincaid)
 Univ. of Wisconsin. A: G (Cole); B: G (Overton, Allen); Z: G, E (Guyer)
 Univ. of Wyoming A: G; Z: G
 Vassar Coll. Z: G
 Virginia Polytech. Inst. A: G (Price)
 Washington Univ. Z: G (Abbott)
 Wellesley Coll. Z: G, E (*Robertson)
 West Virginia Univ. A: G (Alderman); Z: G, E (Reese)
 Yale Univ. B: G (Painter)

NEWS AND NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Eugenics Record Office was held at Cold Spring Harbor April 8.

In the month ending March 15, Professor T. H. Morgan gave four lectures at Princeton University under the general title "A Critique of the Theory of Evolution."

The "Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution," 1915, tells of the expedition of Dr. V. Schuck, anthropologist of Prague, Bohemia, to the Zulus of Natal to study the negro child in its native environment. If properly collected the data should be of great use in interpreting abnormal and "infantile" types in this country.

The faculty of the Medical College of Virginia offered their "First Series of Popular Lectures" during the month of March. There were four lectures in the series, two of which were on "Pride in Ancestry and What we Owe to Future Generations," by Dr. E. C. L. Miller, and "Rights of the Unborn Child," by Dr. Greer Baughman.

A course of seven free lectures on "Constructive Eugenics" is being given under the direction of Paul Popenoe, of the American Genetic Association, March 14 to April 25, before the Washington (D. C.) Y. M. C. A. The several speakers are Paul Popenoe, Prof. Roswell H. Johnson, Alexander Johnson, Arthur E. Hamilton, and Alexander Graham Bell.

The city of Akron, Ohio, is beginning an educational campaign in the interests of improved social conditions. Prof. A. B. Plowman gave the first address before the members of the Young Men's Business Club on problems of eugenics and heredity.

Any method by which the per capita cost of caring for the feeble-minded or by which the feeble-minded may repay the state for their care is of eugenical import. Dr. Charles Bernstein is placing boys from the Rome State Custodial Asylum in the Adirondacks where they are engaged in reforesting some of the hundred thousand acres of burned or denuded land in the region of Indian Lake, N. Y. Dr. Bernstein says that he can complete the reforesting within ten years. Hereto-

fore reforestation cost the State \$7 per acre.

Dr. Charles B. Davenport, resident director, visited Ann Arbor, Michigan, March 21, and addressed the Michigan Academy of Science on the "Relation of Juvenile Promise to Adult Performance." He also spoke before Dr. Otto Glaser's class in Michigan University on the importance of keeping family records and explained the use of our "Record of Family Traits" schedules. Professor Glaser is making use of these schedules with his classes. Dr. Davenport also visited the Eugenics Registry at Battle Creek, which is in charge of Miss Marjorie Fulstow, '14, under the direction of Dr. Kellogg; and on his return stopped at Collins, N. Y., saw Miss Florence Armstrong, '15, who is doing the field work for the Gowanda State Hospital and addressed the staff.

AMONG THE JOURNALS.

The desirability of advancing to the utmost the progress in school of those especially well endowed is urged by Parke R. Kolbe in "School and Society" for March 11.

Mr. Joseph F. Gould of the Eugenics Record Office reviews in the "Survey" a book by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt on the negro and one by Dr. and Mrs. Healy on pathological lying, accusations, and swindling.

The "Journal of Heredity" for February contains a group photograph of eleven daughters of Brigham Young by eight different mothers and calls attention to certain clear points of resemblance among them and of each to Brigham Young.

The "Chicago Medical Recorder" for February publishes a paper on "Heredity as Applied to Eugenics" which was read by Dr. Oscar Price before the West Side Therapeutic Club of that city.

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NO. 5.

HEREDITY OF GENERAL GRANT.

Ulysses S. Grant, b. Southern Ohio, April 27, 1822, graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1843, fought with extraordinary merit in Mexico, married, and did garrison duty in California. Leaving the army in '54 he tried farming for two years, lived unsuccessfully in St. Louis and then clerked in his father's store for a year before the Civil War broke out. Appointed colonel of volunteers, he was soon put in command of the lower Ohio river and, with the aid of gunboats, captured Forts Henry and Donaldson and cleared western Tennessee. Cooperating with the navy he captured Vicksburg and opened the entire Mississippi river, July, '63. As major general he commanded the armies of Sherman, Thomas, Burnside, and Hooker which at Chattanooga entered the wedge that later split the Confederacy. Placed now in command of all armies, March, '64, after stubborn fighting, the "man on horse-back" forced Lee's surrender and the fall of the Confederacy. Favoring a general amnesty towards the South he was brought in conflict with President Johnson, and became twice elected President, traveled around the world, suffered a financial wreck and, after writing his memoirs, died, 1885.

Grant had dogged persistence. Sent, at twelve, to drive home a load of logs, but finding the lumbermen gone, he loaded the logs alone. He never turned back or stopped until he had accomplished what he set out to do, whether to place a howitzer in the belfrey of a Mexican church, to capture Vicksburg or Richmond, or to gain for his foe the clemency he had promised. "The old man never quit

when he once took hold." His father was dogged in his self education and later in his demand of favors for his family from his son. Son Jesse insisted on sitting with Queen Victoria at table, to which his parents only had been invited. Of pioneer stock, Grant "always had a great desire to travel." War was consonant with this instinct, which led him later to make his world trip. Associated was his supreme love of horses from earliest childhood. Grant had the courage and daring of his military paternal ancestors, was one of the most daring of the lieutenants in Mexico, and later gained the tribute of his troops, "Ulysses doesn't scare worth a damn." So, too, his son Fred before Vicksburg. Grant showed strategic insight, already in Mexico, in the Mississippi campaigns, before Chattanooga and in Virginia. Like most great strategists he excelled in mathematics. His father was scholarly, his mother thoughtful. Like his father and son, Ulysses, Jr., Grant was good at business, was regimental quartermaster, did fairly well in his father's store, in late life became a banker but was betrayed.

Temperamentally, Grant was a hypokinetic, like his mother. Silent and gentle, little capable of excitement, he rarely expressed emotion, even by swearing. Stimulants were craved to lift the brakes from the vital mechanism.

To cope successfully with a prolonged and fiercely contested war demanded certain reactions of the commander and these the assemblage of hereditary traits found in Grant yielded in superlative degree.

Charles King. "The True Ulysses S. Grant." Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co. Price, \$2.00 net.

THE CASE OF THE ORPHANAGE.

The "Century Magazine"—beginning with the August, 1915, number—contains a series of four articles written by the director of an orphan asylum. The articles (entitled "Dear Enemy") are a collection of letters written to the most generous founder and a few personal friends. In these letters the management of an orphanage is discussed in its many ramifications. Constructive and destructive trustees, rich and poor neighbors, the consulting physician, the servant problem and the problem of the orphans themselves are thoughtfully, cleverly and wittily discussed. The writer discloses an unusual understanding of eugenical principles and great aptitude in applying this knowledge to the welfare of the John Grier Home.

MEASURE OF MENTALITY.

In the January number of the "Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology" Dr. J. E. W. Wallin writes of "Who is Feeble-Minded?" He has tested a number of economically and socially successful adults in Iowa, five freshman girls in a college, and one boy, a senior in a high school in Missouri. He rated the adults by the intelligence quotient and that, so ranked they proved to be imbecile and showed absolute retardation was, of course, simply because the Binet test used can not be applied properly to adults to measure retardation. All of the subjects mentioned in the poorly schooled groups graded feeble-minded on the basis of the assumed Binet 12-year upper limit of feeble-mindedness. Out of the student group not a single subject passed all the individual Binet tests. Dr. Wallin says "The present-day tendency to play fast and loose with such

vague and undefined concepts as 'defective children,' 'mental deficiency,' 'mental defect,' 'defectiveness,' 'sub-normality' and 'feeble-mindedness,' 'moronity' and 'criminal imbecility' when applied to mentalities of ten years and over and to base vital practical action on diagnoses based on such vague concepts is not only inexcusable but it constitutes a positive bar to sane progress in the study of the problem of mental deviation."

THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT.

Dr. Thomas H. Haines, Clinical Director of the Bureau of Juvenile Research, at Columbus, Ohio, has reported on the "Mental Examination of Juvenile Delinquents." He concludes: "The Point-Scale for measuring mental ability, as contrasted with the Binet-Simon scale, affords a more reasonable basis for separating those adolescent offenders who are offenders because of mental deficiency." "The most conservative count, those who are feeble-minded by both the Year-Scale and the Point-Scale, yields . . . twenty-four per cent. Of nearly all others it can be said they are so poorly endowed by heredity that reform is out of the question. What is most important to the judge and to other arms of the social service dealing with the delinquent adolescent—his ability to learn and to perform, his adaptability, the character of his loves and hates, and the tenacity of his purposes—must be learned by further testing and the study of his personality."

AN INTERESTING COURT DECISION.

The "Public Health Reports" for March 17, p. 733, gives an account of an interesting decision rendered by the New Jersey Court of Chancery in

a case of concealment of insanity in his family by one party to a marriage. According to this decision "A marriage can not be annulled by a court of equity for fraudulent concealment by one party of his or her physical condition unless the disease is of such a nature as to render contact seriously dangerous to the other party." In this case "The plaintiff (the wife) asked the court to annul the marriage on the ground that the husband concealed from her the fact that he was afflicted with a taint of hereditary insanity. Some years after the marriage the husband had become insane. The court refused to annul the marriage because: (1) It was not clearly proved that the insanity was hereditary; and (2) the concealment of insanity in the family was not such a fraud as would justify the court in annulling the marriage."

The case is of further interest from the fact that the husband believed that he had inherited a tendency to insanity and that he would transmit it to his child and in confirmation of his belief he became permanently insane six years after his marriage. There was no evidence of insanity in any lineal ancestor, but a maternal uncle and a paternal cousin had become insane, showing the presence of the taint in both sides of his house.

SCANDINAVIAN IMMIGRANTS.

An important contribution to the study of the formation of the "American Race" has recently come from the hand of Dr. John O. Evjen, professor of church history in Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn., entitled "Scandinavian Immigrants in New York 1630-1674."* The bulk of this

work consists of a compilation of personal data of the early Scandinavian immigrants collected chiefly from contemporaneous records. The author has confined himself rigidly to facts and excerpts and has indulged but little in discussion of the significance of his findings. The field which he has explored is largely virgin soil and he has seemingly exhausted the subject. The work will prove a most valuable source book for the sociologist, the eugenicist, and the genealogist seeking for data of this early period. To one familiar with the customs of the Dutch regime and the character of these early records it is simply amazing that Professor Evjen should have had the courage to undertake the sorting out of the Scandinavian elements of this early migratory movement. It is equally surprising how successful he has been in identifying the nativity of so many. In the 44 years covered by his researches he identifies 57 Norwegian immigrants and 5 others probable; 97 Danes and 7 others probable; and 34 Swedes, a total of nearly 200 Scandinavians in an aggregate population in New Netherland of about 10,000 in 1664. New Netherland was in every respect the most democratic colony on the continent. The Scandinavians intermarried freely among themselves and with the Dutch and only in a slightly less degree with the German and French elements of the population. As a consequence we find in nearly every important family of to-day that traces back to early New York "Dutch" ancestry one or more infusions of Scandinavian blood. In fact many families may be shown to have a single Scandinavian ancestor in common. The famous Anneke Jans, who is shown to be Norwegian, is a common ancestor in at least eleven of our best known old "Dutch" families.

*K. C. Holder Publishing Co., 1916. Minneapolis, Minn. 438 pp. Price, \$2.50.

EUGENICAL NEWS.

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MAY, 1916.

THE EUGENICS CONFERENCE.

Field workers and others interested in eugenics are urgently invited to meet at Cold Spring Harbor on Friday, June 23, for an informal conference and the discussion of matters of common interest. Let each one come prepared to take an active part in the proceedings and opportunity will be given for every one to express his views on the practical as well as the theoretical side of the work. Further details as to program will appear in the next number of the "News."

Parties arriving by the train leaving New York or Brooklyn at 9:00 A. M. and reaching Cold Spring Harbor at 10:06 A. M. will be met and conveyed to Blackford Hall for the meeting. A picnic lunch will be served at noon on the grounds of the Record Office and conveyances will be provided for visitors returning to the city by the 4:46 P. M. train arriving in New York at 5:57 P. M. Transportation to and from the railroad station as well as the lunch will be furnished by the Eugenics Record Office.

Arrangements have been made for a meeting of the Eugenics Research Association in conjunction with the Conference. An adjourned meeting will be held Saturday, June 24, at the rooms of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Please drop a card to the

Record Office before June 17 if you expect to attend so that it may be known how many must be provided for.

RECORDS OF STATE WARDS.**4. New Jersey.**

The central office dealing with the state wards of New Jersey is the Department of Charities and Corrections, Trenton, N. J. The reports sent in from the various state institutions are on large sheets which furnish, in addition to personal data concerning each inmate, the names and a brief note of the cacogenic traits of the parents. The Department keeps a card index of inmates of all institutions alphabetically arranged according to institutions. We do not understand that this index furnishes any data as to family connections or traits. The index has been in use about ten years and has an active enrollment of about 13,500 names.

IMPORTANCE OF FIELD WORKERS.

Dr. W. T. Shanahan, superintendent of Craig Colony for Epileptics, N. Y., in the Twenty-second Report of that institution says, "The importance of having available at all times a trained person who could go into the various parts of the State to ascertain facts relative to the family and personal history of our patients would be of the utmost value from a scientific standpoint." Miss Florence Smith, '13, of the Bureau of Analysis, State Board of Charities, gave the Colony temporary service in eugenical field work. A typical heredity chart is published in the Report.

OUR VISITORS.

Among the recent visitors at the Eugenics Record Office may be mentioned:

Dr. Robert M. Yerkes, professor of Comparative Psychology of Harvard University.

Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, associate of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and party among whom was Hon. K. Uchida, formerly governor of Formosa.

Dr. Francis G. Benedict, director of the Nutrition Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Gerald Lightfoot, secretary to the Advisory Committee to formulate proposals to the Commonwealth of Australia to establish a Commonwealth Bureau of Science and Industry, who was on his way from Australia to England in the company of the Australian Prime Minister.

Professor Maurice Caullery, of the University of Paris and now exchange professor at Harvard University.

Professor Ramon Salas-Edwards of the Catholic University, Santiago de Chile, who was in this country attending the Pan-American Scientific Congress in Washington and has been visiting and examining different kinds of scientific work as carried on here.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Michigan, founder of the Race Betterment Foundation.

ACCESSIONS TO THE ARCHIVES.

During the month of April the office received 33 Records of Family Traits and the following reports from the field.

Mrs. Hathaway has deposited with the office a copy of an eugenical genealogy of a prominent American family, consisting of 440 pages of typed manuscript and carefully tracing the distribution of many traits.

Mr. Blades has sent in 9 pages of charts and 138 pages of description including 338 persons principally from New York City.

Mr. Cowdery has sent in 2 pages of charts and 13 pages of description including 61 persons from southern California.

From Miss Atwood we have received 18 pages of charts and 60 pages of data describing 592 persons from the southern counties of Indiana.

Miss Douglas has reported 10 pages of charts and 28 pages of data including 157 persons from western Connecticut and eastern New York.

Dr. Crane has turned in 59 pages of charts and 213 pages of data including 1113 persons from Arkansas.

Miss Huschka has deposited with the office 2 pages of charts and 18 pages of description including 41 persons from New York City.

Miss Martin has sent in 7 pages of charts and 52 pages of data describing 191 persons from the west end of Long Island.

Miss Thayer has reported 7 pages of charts and 37 pages of data including 208 persons from southeastern New York.

Miss Armstrong has sent in 10 pages of charts and 28 pages of data including 157 persons from southwestern New York.

PERSONALS.

Mabel Bishop, '12, is head of the Department of Biology in Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.

Laura B. Garrett, '11, lecturer on Social Hygiene, announces her removal to 529 West 138th St., New York City.

Marion Daniels, '10, is a teacher in Boston and lives at 93 Concord Ave., Somerville, Mass.

Margaret Beekman Abbott, '14, is teaching at Miss Bennett's school, Millbrook, N. Y.

Katherine M. Brown, '12, was married in 1913 to W. M. White and has now two children, a boy and a girl. She is living on Forest Road, Fanwood, N. J.

Lucy C. Rich, '12, is at the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York City assisting the Pellagra Commission in the preparation for publication of their report on the work at Spartanburg, S. C.

Dr. A. J. Rosanoff, of the Kings Park State Hospital, New York, spoke on April 21 at Grafton State Hospital, Worcester, Mass., on "Heredity in Relation to Mental Diseases."

Ruth J. Stocking, '12, now head of the Department of Biology at Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., is to take charge of the Department of Biology at Wells College, Aurora-on-Cayuga, New York, next year. She expects to give a course in Genetics there.

Florence G. Smith, '12, is investigator for the Bureau of Analysis and Investigation of the State Board of Charities, Albany, N. Y. She is now in residence at Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonysa, N. Y.

Anna M. Petersen, '14, is superintendent of the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls, Bon Air, Chesterfield County, Va. We are in receipt of her "First Annual Report" which displays an intelligence, an enthusiasm, and a breadth of vision that promises well for her success.

COLLEGE COURSES IN EUGENICS.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Agnes Scott Coll. B: G, E (*Stocking)
Clark Coll. B: G (Hurlin)
Denison Univ. Z: G (Fish)
Harvard Univ. add Psy.: E (Yerkes;
LaRue, July-Aug.)
Ripon Coll. B: G (Gilman)

NEWS AND NOTES.

Los Angeles County, California, is awake to the importance of scientific methods of dealing with the inadequate class of the population. A committee of the County Grand Jury visited the Whittier State School and inspected the Research Department. The purpose of their visit was to survey the work of the institution in order to make a report to the state authorities. Their report was favorable for the work of the Research Department and suggested that it be enlarged both in resident and field work.

The Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome, N. Y., announces the opening of a Summer Training School for Teachers, in preparation for teaching special classes in the public schools and also in institutions for the feeble-minded, from July 3 to 29. The School will be open to graduates of normal schools and teachers' training schools. Tuition is free but a charge of \$16 will be made for board and lodging at the institution. The work will consist of lectures, observation and practice with the inmates at the institution. For further information write Charles Bernstein, superintendent.

The Department of Research, Whittier (Cal.) State School, has recently issued Bulletin No. 1 entitled "Defective, Delinquent, and Dependent Boys, Three Classes of State Wards," consisting of 16 pages. The pamphlet is important because of its insistence upon the need of the study of the hereditary factors that determine these classes.

In the "Report of the Commission of Education" for 1915 is given a list of five organizations for training in social work, viz., New York School of Philanthropy, organized 1904; Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy

(1907); Boston School for Social Workers (1904); St. Louis School of Social Economy (1905); and Pennsylvania School for Social Service, Philadelphia (1910). Inasmuch as eugenical field work is social work the Training Course of the Eugenics Record Office might well be included.

Dr. Stanton Coit, of London, England, who has been giving a series of lectures before the College Endowment Association of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, takes the ground that race betterment is to be sought "through an educational process which will lead men to chose mates who measure up to the highest standards of physical and mental perfection, rather than through legislative measures."

That the mating of two varieties differing by only a few genes may result in segregation is well known. That more distinct varieties or species may be crossed without or with imperfect segregation (as in *Oenothera*) has often been observed. R. E. Clasen and T. H. Goodspeed, writing in the "Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences," April, conclude that in the remoter crosses there is mutual incompatibility of homologous genes, so that the interaction of the chromosomes becomes abnormal.

In the April number of the "Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences," W. E. Castle suggests that the greater variability of the F_1 and F_2 hybrid generations in "blending" characters is not necessary evidence of multiple factors but is in part at least due to a return to the grandparental average combined with an F_1 tendency due to the increased vigor of hybrids over the unhybridized population.

A public health survey of Springfield, Ills., by Franz Schneider, Jr., has been published by the Russell Sage

Foundation. It appears that the "better residence sections" show the lowest birth rate; that the wards with greatest foreign and negro population and most of the illiterates show the highest infantile death rate.

Dr. Walter T. Treadway, of the U. S. Public Health Service, reports in the "Springfield (Ills.) Survey" that about 7 per cent. of the entire enrollment of 3 public schools examined should be instructed in special classes. He states that the probation officer of the juvenile court is not sufficiently informed to investigate family histories of suspected children to bring out facts of heredity.

AMONG THE JOURNALS.

A family absence of patellae is reported by G. Rubin in "Journal of the American Medical Association" Vol. 64, page 2062.

The "Jahrbucher für Psychiatrie und Neurologie," Vol. 34, contains an article by Economo on a study of heredity in paranoia querulans based on fourteen cases. As a result of his studies he suggests that there may be two inheritable factors: one which represents the disposition; and one which represents the outbreak of a psychosis.

In a paper in the "Psychiatric Bulletin" for January Dr. Karl VonA. Schneider concludes that in alcoholic hallucinoses the reaction is determined much more by constitutional factors than by alcohol. Such hallucinoses are the reaction of a person with a manic depressive makeup under the influence of excessive alcohol.

The April and May numbers of the "Journal of Heredity" are of considerable interest to eugenicists. The first number contains an article by H. P. Stuckey giving an account with

illustrations of constricted eyelids appearing in four generations of a Georgia family; a second article gives a summary of the Whitman-Riddle investigations with pigeons in respect to the control of sex; while a third is a critical review of Dr. Davenport's recent publication on "The Feebly Inhibited—Nomadism and Inheritance of Temperament." The May number opens with a finely illustrated article on twinning by Dr. C. H. Danforth, and there are also some striking portraits of an albino family furnished by Dr. Charles B. Davenport.

The new "Journal of Delinquency" published bi-monthly by the Whittier State School, Whittier, California, has just appeared. A paper by Mr. George Ordahl gives a study of 53 male convicts. He concludes that 14 are feeble-minded, 24 committed their crimes through a combination of circumstances which did not imply predisposition to crime and 15 revealed mental peculiarities which rendered it difficult for them to adjust to the conventions of orderly society. Mr. J. Harold Williams describes 20 cases of delinquent boys of superior intelligence. The Journal includes departments of book reviews, notes and news and recent publications.

Dr. D. A. Thom of Monson State Hospital of Palmer, Massachusetts, has published in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" for September 23, 1915, a paper on the relation between the eugenic factors and the age of onset in hereditary epilepsy. Dr. Thom concludes that when both parents have epilepsy the onset of epilepsy in the children is at an earlier date than in those where only one parent is affected.

A family showing hereditary spinal ataxia is described by Dr. F. J. Farnell in "Archives of Pediatrics," January, 1916. In three fraternities of

first cousins there are nine cases in females. In two of the fraternities either parent is affected; in the other the mother is affected. As in other published pedigrees of this disease its dominance, if there is any such, is frequently imperfect.

The "Eugenics Review" for January contains three essays. The first is by Sir John Macdonell entitled "Law and Eugenics." It raises the question whether perhaps the union of races physically different may not be biologically advantageous. The second essay is by Prof. J. A. Lindsay, "Eugenics and the Doctrine of the Super-Man." It concludes "the production of genius, if we limit that term to supreme achievement, is never likely to come within the range of biology." "The work of eugenics, in the present immature condition of the science, will probably for some time be exercised mainly negatively, i. e., in the endeavor to remove or mitigate certain elements which tend to corrupt the human stock." The third paper is by Professor Robert DeC. Ward, entitled "Some Aspects of Immigration to the United States in Relation to the Future American Race." This paper is a careful analysis of the probable effect of war upon immigration and the conclusion is reached that, as in the case of past European wars, this will be followed by a greatly increased immigration into the United States and especially of races from southeastern Europe. With great earnestness Ward urges the importance of further restriction. No person interested in keeping the blood of the United States as high in quality as possible will fail to wish that this essay might be read by every member of the Congress of the United States as well as by the President in whom the power of veto rests.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. I.

JUNE, 1916.

NO. 6.

HEREDITY OF G. H. PUTNAM.

George Haven Putnam was born April 2, 1844, at London, England, where his father, the American publisher, was sojourning. After three trips across the Atlantic with his father he finally studied here for and was admitted to Columbia College, 1860. On account of defective eyes he went abroad the same year, studied literature at Paris and forestry at Göttingen and returned to America, August, 1862. Enlisting, he was made quartermaster, adjutant, acting major and (temporarily) chaplain; saw service in Louisiana and at Cedar Creek; was captured while trying to bring a gun from the field and held in Libbey Prison. After the war he assisted his father, of whose publishing house at his death, in 1872, G. H. P. with his brother, assumed charge. From that time he has made almost annual visits to England on behalf of the firm. In his business and avocations he has met leading men of America, England and Japan. He has taken a leading part in securing international copyright (following in his father's footsteps), free trade (even in books!), civil service reform, political education, independence and purity in politics and, at the present, favorable sentiment in America for the allies and a proper preparation for defense.

Of the traits contributing to Major Putnam's reactions are love of learning and books. He was first of his class in classics and second in mathematics; has written books on ancient and mediaeval authors and, besides publishing, conducts a general book store. A brother is a publisher; another, librarian of Congress. His

father, while an apprentice in book stores, would read until long after midnight and compiled, at eighteen, an "Index to Universal History." This trait came largely from the father's mother's (Palmer) side, for she taught school even after marriage and had two cousins, sisters, that kept a book store in Boston.

G. H. P. is a reformer, as was his father and his father's mother, whose definite and progressive views led her to expound them in Biblical commentaries; this woman's cousin, Elizabeth Peabody, "found happiness in the fighting" for numerous reforms. He has highly developed social instincts. With comrades of his regiment, with the literati of two continents, in social clubs and political committees, on ship-board, with the Dons at Oxford and Cambridge, always he is frank, genial and well liked. He rallied support for international copyright and the nomination of President Wilson. His father, too, had a genius for hospitality and "getting men to work together." There is probably a family nomadic tendency which has lent zest to his annual business trips, and led his mother's brother to run away to sea.

From both sides come a New England conscientiousness, inhibitions and quiet tastes. Business judgment has been strengthened from the maternal side. "Preparedness" comes naturally to the great grandson of a brigadier-general of the Revolution, and of a minute man; a man with some of the same blood as of Generals Israel and Rufus Putnam.

G. H. Putnam: *Memories of My Youth*, \$2.00; *Memories of a Publisher*, \$2.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"THE FAMILY OF SAM SIXTY."

Mrs. Mary Storer Kostir, '13, has written a family history under this title published by the Ohio Board of Administration, Publication No. 8, 29 pages. Every such family history differs from every other owing to the specific determiners that there are and probably the special environment that stimulates their development. This family is characterized by about half normal mental development combined with almost complete lack of inhibitions in the sex sphere so that incest and promiscuity are extraordinarily common. Various other evidences of feeble inhibition show themselves, such as stealing and various crimes of impulse. Recurrent convulsions and nomadism are also present. Of 261 persons 3 have normal intelligence. Mrs. Kostir's work has been well done. Will society react?

EUGENICS IN CALIFORNIA.

It seems evident that the state of California is falling into line with recent progress in dealing with the problem of the defective classes. We noted last month that the Grand Jury of Los Angeles County took favorable cognizance of the work of the Research Department of the Whittier State School. We have since learned that on April 15 Superintendent Fred C. Nelles, Dr. J. Harold Williams, director of the Department of Research, and Mr. Karl M. Cowdery, '15, field worker, all connected with the Whittier School, were called to a conference with the State Board of Control at Sacramento as the Board desired to learn the exact nature, purpose and plans of the work of the Department of Research. At the close of the conference the Board expressed through its chairman its approval of the work and plans of the institution.

On April 25 Superintendent Nelles and Mr. Cowdery were called on to give testimony in a murder trial in Ventura County. Mr. Cowdery was asked for information as to the traits and characteristics found in the family histories of delinquent and feeble-minded boys. He was also asked to speak at one of the meetings of the State Conference of Social Agencies on May 5 on "The Field Worker and Delinquency" explaining the value of eugenical field work in connection with state and other institutions that deal with delinquents or defectives. Dr. Williams also spoke at this conference on "Eugenics, or the Part that Family History Plays in Mental Deviation."

AN EUGENIC NOVEL.

Fiction with a strictly eugenic motif is as yet uncommon. In "Bram of the Five Corners"* Arnold Mulder has endeavored to work out a practical problem in eugenics from a personal standpoint. It is the story of a young man of high aspirations and noble purposes caught unawares, while yet in the adolescent period, in the toils of the mating impulse. He becomes unwittingly "engaged" to a girl of inferior capacity and defective ancestry. Gradually as he develops to maturity he becomes conscious of their disparity and realizes slowly the potential disaster involved in their union. Through tragic experiences the conviction is forced upon him that their marriage is impossible, yet actuated by a high sense of duty he resolves on a life of celibacy. The girl can not comprehend his motives; the community guided by its customs and beliefs denounces his course and his own family condemns him. He soon finds himself involved in a struggle of con-

*A. C. McClurg and Co., Chicago.

flicting ideals. His life is filled with tragedy which is rendered more intense by the discovery of one who is in truth his soul's mate.

The story brings out with great force the inexorable character of certain inherited traits. While the author has most successfully involved his hero in a tangle of perplexing problems and has properly brought him to a point of distraction amid the contending forces and principles to which he is subject he does not seem to us to have really solved the problem in a way that would be very instructive to others in anything like similar circumstances. On the contrary having brought about an apparently insoluble situation he suddenly relieves his hero by a fortuitous circumstance that seems to beg the question. The story, strong as it is, leaves its moral only half told.

PRACTICE BABIES.

According to recent newspaper reports the Board of Education of Patterson, N. J., has been offered the use of a baby boy for their proposed special course in domestic science. The offer is made by a woman in Camden, N. J., who had adopted the baby but owing to changed conditions is unable to care for it. The Board is much interested in the plan of training the girls in the new course by actually caring for a live baby. It is puzzling the teachers, however, to know what to do with the baby out of school hours.

This idea is but a logical extension of the practice school which has long been an adjunct of our normal and training schools for teachers. The time may come when it will be considered the ideal to have an orphan annex associated with every high

school. In this connection we call special attention to an article by Mr. A. E. Hamilton in "Good Health" for May, the sixth of his papers on "The Gist of Eugenics," in which he has given a very suggestive account of a practical pioneer experiment in the use of a real live baby in the training of a group of thirty girls at a summer camp.

DEFINITION OF FEEBLE-MINDED.

A decided advance in clear thinking in respect to the feeble-minded marks the paper by R. Pintner and D. G. Patterson of the department of psychology, Ohio State University, entitled, "A psychological basis for the diagnosis of feeble-mindedness" in the "Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology" for May, 1916. Recognizing that the whole population varies in intelligence by the Binet (or other) test from above the normal to below the normal, following a probability curve, the authors suggest that "the lowest 3 per cent. of the community at large, i. e., the lowest as determined by definitely standardized mental tests, are to be called feeble-minded. Objections may be urged against such a standard based upon the "community at large." For Nam Hollow the lowest 3 per cent. will be very different than for Wall Street. Also, is society interested in the lowest 3 per cent., as such, determined by the Binet test? What society is interested in is the anti-social. It is more interested in the bright boy with pyromanic tendencies than in the quiet dullard who belongs to the lower 3 per cent. but who makes a good farm hand. Incidentally, the new method solves the problem of estimating the proportion of feeble-minded in the population. It is three per cent. by definition.

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JUNE, 1916.

JUNE 23 AND 24, 1916.

The plans for the joint meeting of the Field-worker's Conference and the Eugenics Research Association are about completed. We repeat in part the notice of last month. The meetings will be held June 23 at Cold Spring Harbor and on June 24 at the rooms of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. On the 23d parties arriving by the train leaving New York or Brooklyn at 9:00 A. M. and reaching Cold Spring Harbor at 10:06 A. M. will be met and conveyed to Blackford Hall for the meeting. A picnic lunch will be served at noon on the grounds of the Record Office and conveyances will be provided for visitors returning to the city by the 4:46 P. M. train arriving in New York at 5:57 P. M. Transportation to and from the railroad station as well as the lunch will be furnished by the Eugenics Record Office.

It is planned to make the meetings quite informal and to allow for much free discussion. There will be a number of short reports on eugenical studies and activities instead of a few formal papers. In order to group the reports and arrange time for each it is suggested that you notify us as early as possible of the particular phase of Eugenics in which you are interested and of which you will speak briefly.

STATE SURVEYS.

Under the auspices of the Committee on the Provision for the Feeble-Minded plans have been for sometime under consideration for carrying out an extensive survey of several counties in the state of Indiana. Organization for this purpose has now been completed and the work is expected to be started this month. Dr. A. H. Estabrook, '10, will have general oversight of the work in Putnam and Huntington counties and Miss Edith S. Atwood, '14, is expected to serve as his assistant. Miss Clara Pond, '14, has also been detailed by the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Logansport to cooperate in the survey in Cass County.

According to an editorial in the April number of "Colorado Medicine" on "Feeble-Mindedness" "Colorado has gotten interested and it is to be hoped that before long a school survey will be made in Denver to determine how many defectives we have to deal with."

It has been decided to make the survey of a New York County, referred to in our last issue, in Nassau County. The survey will be under the direction of Dr. A. J. Rosanoff. About 8 field workers will be required. Dr. Harry W. Crane will have general supervision of field workers. The latter are now being appointed, each for a period of 3 or 4 months.

THE FIRST DUTY TO THE STATE.

Mr. Ethan A. Nevin, superintendent of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark, Wayne County, N. Y., writes as follows in the 31st Annual Report of the Board of Managers: "Not only should each woman coming to us be subjected to a careful investigation, as at pres-

ent, but the family history, the environment and all of the factors that have contributed to producing her mental condition should be carefully studied. Only by such careful investigation and analysis of all the facts, may we hope to have reliable data and make rational progress in what is unquestionably the most vitally important problem confronting our state to-day. And I believe that with such reliable information, we will have less difficulty in getting the state to make proper provision for this work. Thus our first great duty to the state, to make systematic investigation of this whole problem, we are unable to accomplish as we should because of our lack of help. Our second duty is to provide a comfortable home for those committed to our care, making them as contented as possible." It is a great advance, thus to see a superintendent place systematic investigation of the problems with which his institution has to deal as the first great duty to the state.

ACCESSIONS TO THE ARCHIVES.

During the month of May there have been received at the Office 34 Records of Family Traits, 1 schedule of the Family Distribution of Personal Traits, several genealogies, many letters containing data of considerable value, and the following reports from the field.

Miss Armstrong has sent in 12 pages of description and 2 pages of charts plotting 65 individuals from Jamestown, N. Y., and vicinity.

Mr. Blades has sent in 28 pages of description, single spaced, and 6 pages of charts plotting 136 individuals from New York City.

Mr. Cowdery has sent in 7 pages of charts and 54 pages of description including 178 individuals. All of Mr.

Cowdery's work has been done in southern California but very few of his propositi have been born in the state. It is also worth noting that the amount of wanderlust scattered through his reports is very large.

Miss Greene, of Phipp's Psychiatric Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, has sent in 35 pages of charts, and 107 pages of data, describing 959 persons.

Mrs. Kostir, née Storer, formerly of the Ohio Bureau of Juvenile Research, has deposited with the office a copy of the original data from which "The Family of Sam Sixty" has been published.

Miss Pond, of the Logansport State Hospital, Logansport, Ind., has sent in 8 pages of charts and 57 pages of data characterizing 444 persons from the north central counties of Indiana.

Miss Thayer has sent in 11 pages of charts and 48 pages of data describing 353 persons from New York City and vicinity.

Miss Douglas has returned 9 pages of charts and 38 pages of notes describing 127 persons in Hartford County, Conn.

Miss Atwood reports 9 pages of charts and 34 pages of descriptions covering 293 persons from central Indiana.

PERSONALS.

L. Jean Whitney, '15, is teaching Biology in the Auburn, N. Y., High School. Her address is 8 John St.

Dr. D. W. La Rue, '13, is now vice-principal and professor of psychology and pedagogy in the State Normal School at East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mr. Edward L. Caum, '15, is assistant pathologist in the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planter's Association, at Honolulu, T. H.

Ellen Faulkner, '13, is teaching and

doing secretarial work at the Low and Heywood School, Stamford, Conn.

Irving C. Perkins, '12, is director of manual training in the Camden public schools at Camden, Maine.

Mabel A. Robey, '13, is a principal teacher in the Washington public schools, of Washington, D. C.

D. Lucile Field Woodward, '11, now Mrs. Brown, is a field worker for the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics at Skillman, N. J.

Florence Armstrong, '15, while on a short vacation recently visited the "Record Office." It is understood that she is to become attached permanently as a field worker to the staff of the Gowanda State Hospital.

Joseph Gould, '15, having completed his assignment among the Dakota Indians has been moving eastward by easy stages during the past month. On May 12 and 15 he spoke at Howard University, Washington, D. C., on "America not a Melting Pot" and on "Race Prejudice." On May 26 he dropped into the "Office" for a brief visit. He will remain for a time at his home in Norwood, Mass.

KILBOURNE FARM.

The "News Leader," of Richmond, Va., of May 4 had an interesting editorial commending the work of Miss Anna M. Petersen, '14, as superintendent of the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls. Our space will permit us to quote only portions of the article.

"'Kilbourne farm; May Day exercises at Kilbourne Farm'—the phrases have an unfamiliar sound. Readers were doubtless puzzled when they saw the announcement and perhaps they wondered where and what Kilbourne farm was. . . . The girls sang with care-free hearts; they went through the folk-dances with

grace and precision; they rendered a tabloid version of *Midsummer Night's Dream* with the enthusiasm all lovers of the beautiful show; and when the exercises were over, they gathered around the piano in the assembly hall just as you have seen school girls do after dinner. You heard a laugh at every turn and you saw not a single frown during the whole time. Every cheek was rosy and every eye was clear. If you passed from one building to the other, you did not see a bolt or bar. It was to all appearances just a happy colony of young girls, handled with the tactful love and skillful judgment of experts.

"When the visitors started home, some still did not understand what it meant. 'What is that place anyhow,' asked a jitneur, 'a boarding school for girls?' and when he was told that it used to be what we styled the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls, or, less graciously, 'the girls' reformatory,' he could not believe it. Neither would anyone else who did not know the secret of Miss Petersen's remarkable work, with the cooperation of a sympathetic board."

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The forty-third annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections met at Indianapolis, May 10 to 17. There were 3246 persons in attendance, 1535 coming from outside of Indiana, while 2226 were from outside of Indianapolis. This is the largest registration in the history of the Conference, the previous record of 2600 at Baltimore being broken.

To the student of eugenics, the increased interest in mental defectiveness was certainly gratifying. The section of the Conference on Feeble-

Mindedness and Insanity filled the large Second Presbyterian Church to overflowing at all its meetings and the interest manifested in this problem was only surpassed by that in the section on the Family and the Community. The keynote of the whole conference was *prevention* rather than *cure*. The necessity for the proper custodial care for the feeble-minded was mentioned many times, as was the fact that feeble-mindedness is now easily recognized, its causes are known, and the part that mental defectiveness plays in social problems is now well understood. Mr. J. P. Byers, secretary of the Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded made an earnest plea for nation wide activity for more custodial care for the feeble-minded.

Many papers were given on "mental tests and their value" but it was the general opinion that the science of mental tests is still in its infancy and that now tests are merely short-cuts to finding the social reaction of the individual and that after all the social reaction is the final test of a person's mentality.

An exhibit portraying a hundred years' history of the development of charities and corrections and general welfare in the State of Indiana filled the corridors of the three floors of the imposing State House at Indianapolis. The Eugenics Record Office exhibited a cloth chart of the Harrison family of Indiana which has produced two presidents of the United States as well as many others in public service, a chart showing the inheritance of pre-senile cataract, a chart showing the inheritance of albinism, and a hypothetical pedigree showing the manner of inheritance of feeble-mindedness. Besides this, publications of the Record Office were

on exhibition and descriptive literature was distributed. Many visited this exhibit and an evident interest in the activities of the Record Office was aroused.

The Reverend Oscar C. McCulloch, who discovered and first investigated the Tribe of Ishmael, the history of which is now being studied by the Record Office, was the President of the Conference when it met in Indianapolis twenty-five years ago. The Reverend Francis H. Gavisk, the present President of the Conference, referred to Mr. McCulloch as the leading social worker of Indiana at that time and paid a very touching tribute to his memory. The gavel which Mr. McCulloch used at the National Conference meetings in 1891 was again used at the general evening meetings of the Conference in 1916 at the request of Mr. McCulloch's daughter who now lives in Indianapolis.

The Conference meets in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1917, the next President of the Conference being Frederick Almy, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, N. Y.

ARTHUR H. ESTABROOK.

THE DYSGENIC FORCE OF WAR.

Professor Poulton, in an article in the "Eugenics Review" on "Eugenic Problems after the War," agrees with Mr. Darwin, president of the Society, that "war unquestionably killed off better types and was, therefore, highly dysgenic." He speaks of the young men who have willingly gone forth from Oxford and from Cambridge for their country and for the liberty of the world. Their courage is intellectual and moral rather than physical, so they are precisely the men we most need in the great social reconstruction that is coming." A recent Headmaster's Conference voted that "in

the opinion of this Conference very grave loss to the country is caused by the employment of young students of exceptional mathematical and scientific ability as subalterns in line battalions." Thus in the ultimate stress of a terrific war the fundamental differences in value of men for great social undertakings is recognized.

PRESS PRODUCTS.

"Eugenics for Parents and Teachers" is the name of a brochure by Uldrick Thompson, The Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, Hawaii. It seeks to create an interest in the subject on which, to quote the author, "nothing constructive is being done."

"Genetics and Eugenics," by Professor William E. Castle, is announced as about to be issued from the Harvard University Press. The work is to be a textbook for students of biology and a work of reference for animal and plant breeders.

A thoroughgoing study, with numerous tables and graphs, of the heights and weights of New York City children fourteen to sixteen years of age made by Drs. E. K. Frankel and Louis I. Dublin has been published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York as a 53-page pamphlet.

NEWS AND NOTES.

According to the last "Bulletin of the Census Bureau on Mortality" in the 67 cities in which colored population constituted 10 per cent. or more of the total in 1910, the death rate among the whites in 1913 was 15.3 per thousand, while among the colored population it was 26.8 per thousand.

It is announced in "Science" that the Berlin Society of Social Hygiene, which shortly after the beginning of the war postponed indefinitely the awarding of the prizes for the best

essays on "Influence of Social Betterment of Families on Eugenics," has decided to make the awards on July 31, 1916.

President E. E. Rittenhouse, of the Life Extension Institute, has published an address on "National Vitality and National Defense: Why a National Vitality Commission is Needed." Attention is called to the marked decrease of the marriage rate and birth rate. "A large proportion of our 17 million unmated men and women should be married." The paper concludes: "Eugenics—the improvement of the breed—the general question of race protection, should receive national recognition and a sincere effort should be made to impress the public with their true purpose and importance."

EUGENICS IN THE JOURNALS.

The "Eugenics Review" for April contains three principal papers, one by Professor MacBride, entitled "The Study of Heredity"; one by Professor Poulton, "Eugenic Problems after the War," commented on in another part of this issue; and one by Professor J. A. Thomson, "The Biological Theory of Nature."

The "Journal of Heredity" for June has as usual an interesting selection of articles for eugenicists. We may note, first, "War, Immigration, Eugenics," the third report of the Committee on Immigration of the American Genetic Association; in the second article Dr. O. F. Cook discusses "Eugenics and Agriculture"; while a third article, "Testing Criminal Offenders," is a description of the working of the recently inaugurated Psychopathic Laboratory in connection with police headquarters in New York City. The last article is well illustrated.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. I.

JULY, 1916.

NO. 7.

HEREDITY OF WOODROW WILSON.

Woodrow Wilson was born at Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856, of a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian strain; attended schools in the south, graduated at Princeton, A.B., 1879; studied law, graduated Ph.D. in jurisprudence and politics from Johns Hopkins; taught history and politics at Bryn Mawr, '85-'88, and at Wesleyan, '88-'90; also jurisprudence at Princeton, of which college he was elected president, 1902, having shown an unusual insight into the needs of higher education and insisted upon its disciplinary value. Early led to consider the whole field of American history, especially cabinet vs. congressional government, he easily entered into discussions of political questions of the day and was chosen governor of New Jersey. He now assumed the leadership of his party, showed a masterly handling of politicians and ability to put through a program of reforms. Elected President in 1912, he became the national party leader and again showed unusual success in securing desired legislation. He has handled delicate international situations arising from a "world war" with patience and a large measure of success. His party, satisfied, have renominated him.

Woodrow Wilson has a love of learning that led him to advanced study and the professional vocation. He prefers philosophy and the humanities to natural science. His father was valedictorian of his class and preferred professional work to pastoral. His mother's brother Robert, who died prematurely, showed "phenomenal" scholarship; and Robert's brother James studied with Agassiz, gained the degree of Ph.D. at Heidelberg, and

became a leading professor of science in the South. Woodrow Wilson is also a born teacher, his tastes leading him to abandon law, as his father had the ministry, for teaching. His mother's father and her brother James were notable teachers. Woodrow Wilson has a literary gift, which was his chief distinction as a Princeton student, and has given a decidedly rare quality to his state papers and diplomatic correspondence. Similarly his uncle James's essay "Evolution" deeply stirred social and theological circles and his writings in general show "lucid diction, classical correctness and epigrammatic terseness of style."

Wilson has always led and administered effectively, whether as a manager of an athletic team or the "Princetonian," as political reformer, college president, governor, or president of the republic. His social instincts are largely developed; he is affable, conversational, anecdotic, and even jocular, just like his father; yet there is a tinge of diffidence, as in his uncle James. He has marked industry, concentration and capacity for getting through work without strain. His uncle James became president of a state university; of him one says: "His executive ability was truly marvellous; he could do more things well than anyone I ever knew." Wilson is a clear and ready speaker and when James Woodrow was stirred "his speech flowed full and free."

The President is open to advice, but forms his conclusions in solitude and is tenacious of them. His uncle James underwent a heresy trial and loss of his professorship through stubborn adherence to his views.

H. J. Ford, "Woodrow Wilson: The Man and His Work." D. Appleton & Co., 1916. Price, \$1.25.

HEREDITARY EYE DEFECTS.

Dr. C. H. Danforth in a paper on "Some Aspects of the Study of Hereditary Eye Defects" published in the "American Journal of Ophthalmology" discusses some of the fundamental problems in the study of heredity and calls attention to the advantage of the study of human eye defects for attacking some of these problems. He says, however, there is a tendency among ophthalmologists "to report only the striking cases and to overlook or disregard the supposedly normal relatives of an affected parent." Complete "family histories are important if we are really to understand the workings of heredity." He further suggests, "that in a center of population . . . the local ophthalmologists report all cases of the eye defects whose heredity it is desired to study to a secretary or other person who should correlate such reports and keep them open for consultation by members of the profession." We may add that such a plan will only partially accomplish its end unless it be supplemented by the studies of a well-trained field worker who shall carefully elaborate the data with the family network involved in each case.

HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT.

In a recent address before the Eugenics Education Society in Chicago Professor John M. Coulter is quoted as saying "that the chief value of eugenics is in building up physical qualities and that with respect to development of ability and intelligence heredity is far less important than the environment of 'stimulating opportunity.'" We fail to understand why the distinction between "physical qualities" and the "development of ability and intelligence" should be so strongly marked, as though the

latter were quite independent of the former. Professor Coulter is too good a biologist for us to believe that by "physical qualities" he means mere brawn. The finer and more subtle qualities of brain and nerve, on which so largely depends the power to develop that ability and intelligence that is distinctive of the human animal, are none the less "physical." As he further states, "heredity determines the number and kind of capabilities," and we may add that this evidently involves also the degree of possible response to the "stimulating opportunity." It is undoubtedly true that no organism can develop "ability and intelligence" without "stimulating opportunity." It seems equally true that the "stimulating opportunity" is just as impotent without the organism.

A MODERN SOLOMON.

A decision was recently rendered by Judge Tierney of Bronx Borough, New York City, that is of special interest to eugenicists. Two women claimed to be the mother of the same child, the custody of which the relator sought to obtain by a writ of habeas corpus. The respondent who had possession of the child was a black woman and the man claimed by her to be the father of the child was also black.* The child was of so light a complexion as not easily to be distinguished from a white child. While other considerations were noted in the Judge's decision the following passages are of special interest: "The science of heredity is not yet so exact as to be accepted as definitely understood, but the people had found out before Mendel attempted to reduce the chances of reversion to type to uniform rules that two black people did not have white or light-colored offspring. The resemblance of the child,

who is now some five years old, to the father claimed for it by the relator is so striking as to seem to preclude a mere coincidence. The child is also of the same complexion as the relator and both these alleged parents are persons of nearly white complexion, resembling the child in this respect. In this case the coincidences persuade me that the relator is the mother of this child."

GENEALOGICAL RECORD OFFICE.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, chairman of the Board of Scientific Directors of the Eugenics Record Office, is one of the first in this country to have made scientific studies on heredity. Some two years ago he founded the Genealogical Record Office for the study of longevity. Miss Louise E. Lacey has acted as secretary of this office from the start. Something over 8,000 names are on record of persons who have passed 90 years of age and 500 more are over 100 years old. It is found that those who live to a great age have had a high fecundity and this is associated with the fact that they belong mostly to humble walks of life and are not cursed with too much ambition and drive. The most striking fact about these old people is that they belong to families characterized by longevity.

DR. MEYER ON HEREDITY.

Eminently well judged and fit words are written by Dr. Adolf Meyer, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, in the "Survey" for June 3 under the title "The Right to Marry." It is an appeal to face the facts of heredity—unfortunate heredity—like facts of natural history, like the facts of curly hair or blue eyes. We admit some traits freely but foolishly hide others, though we are in no sense responsible for them. He says also, "Let us not

indulge in vague notions about heredity. If you want the facts, let some one work up your family records as we have worked up those described in this paper. It will not do to go to a physician and ask: What do you think of heredity? But you must say: I want somebody put on the job of getting my family record worked out; and then I want your advice on various questions. No physician should prostitute himself by giving his opinion without having the family studied properly." He urges further that banns of marriage should be always issued three weeks in advance; and that young people in selecting a marriage mate should think of their children. We rejoice that "The Survey," which has not always appreciated the importance of heredity, gives prominent place to these wise words.

VARIATION AND ENVIRONMENT.

Deer-mice (genus *Peromyscus*) are distributed over the United States and many species are recognized. Dr. Francois B. Sumner who has thought he has found by experiment that in tame mice there is a slight hereditary influence of temperature and moisture has sought to find a relation between climatic conditions and the specific differences among the deer mice of California. According to his paper as published in the "American Naturalist" for November, 1915, he finds, indeed, that the northernmost species has exceptionally long tail and feet, but this is in opposition to "Allen's law" (based on other species) that peripheral parts shorten as we go northward. There probably is no generally valid law of this sort. Where a species which has its center in the forest has spread over to the desert it still retains for generations its dark color. Specific variation is wonderfully independent of environment.

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JULY, 1916.

WANTED.

Dr. Gertrude E. Hall, director of the Bureau of Analysis, Albany, N. Y., would be interested to learn of cases of epileptics who are afflicted with goitre. If such cases are discovered please report them to her.

Dr. Charles B. Davenport, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., desires to receive references to one or more fraternities comprising one or more grown children of a South Italian father and an Irish mother, or other combination of a short and a tall (or mediocre) race.

THE DACK FAMILY.

The latest publication issued by the Eugenics Record Office is Bulletin No. 15 entitled "The Dack Family, a Study in Hereditary Lack of Emotional Control" by Mrs. Anna Wendt Finlayson, recent field worker of Warren State Hospital, Warren, Pa. The bulletin has been published in co-operation with the Warren State Hospital which has borne a considerable portion of the expense. The character of the study may be most readily presented by quoting from the preface which is by Dr. C. B. Davenport. "The present study is of especial value since it illustrates again the fact that the aberrant behavior of each family group is stamped with its peculiar characteristics; because into

each a unique combination of hereditary elements has entered. In the Dacks we have a group of hyperkinetics whose reactions to their environment—a harsh environment to be sure—are restlessness, quarrelsomeness, loquacity, abuse, pugnacity and sex offense. Drink tends to exaggerate these reactions; they are extraordinarily activated by religious and other emotional appeals. By out-marriages which bring in new traits the picture becomes greatly complicated. Some self control is introduced and socially good strains arise; not a little hypokinesia comes in and this, combined with excitability, yields the cases of typical manic-depressive reaction." The study will be of much interest to sociologists as well as to students of human heredity. Price 15 cents.

EUGENICS CONFERENCE.

The joint meeting of the Eugenics Research Association and the Conference of Field Workers of the Eugenics Record Office was held according to program at Cold Spring Harbor on June 23 and at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science on June 24.

The train due in Cold Spring Harbor at 10:06 Friday morning was met by a number of autos and by 10:30 the meeting was assembled in Blackford Hall. Dr. J. McKeen Cattell, president of the Eugenics Research Association, took the chair and the presentation of papers and addresses became at once the order of the day. Dr. Gertrude Hall, director of the Bureau of Analysis and Investigation, State Board of Charities of New York, opened the session with a paper on the "Status of Feeble-Minded in New York State, 1916" and was followed with papers by her assistants, Miss Marion Collins on "The early Development of Feeble-Minded Children" and

Miss Catherine E. Conway on a "Probable Case of Hereditary Nosebleed." Miss Laura B. Garrett, of New York City, then spoke on "Eugenics for Little Folks and Young People" and Miss Elizabeth Greene, field worker at Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, presented a paper on "The Locust Point Defectives." Dr. Wilhelmina Key, psychologist of the State Institution at Polk, Pa., and Dr. E. C. Rowe, psychologist of the Psychopathic Laboratory, New York City, spoke informally of problems suggested by their work and many took part in the discussions following each subject. The morning session was closed by Dr. C. B. Davenport with a presentation of some of his findings in the study of the "Inheritance of Human Stature."

Lunch was served on the grounds of the Eugenics Record Office and an hour or more was spent in sociability and inspecting the work of the Record Office while the Council of the Eugenics Research Association held its session. The company then assembled for the afternoon session on the circle beneath the shade of the spruces so familiar to the members of the field worker's classes. The first part of the session was occupied with the business meeting of the Research Association at which a number of new members were voted in and the annual election of officers was held. Dr. Adolf Meyer, director of the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, was elected president and Mr. William F. Blades was rechosen secretary-treasurer. The remainder of the session was occupied with papers and informal talks. Miss Ethel Macomber, of the Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Waverly, read a paper on "The Use of the Family History in Out-Patient Clinics"; Miss Elizabeth Horton, of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded,

Vineland, N. J., described a "Case of Friedreich's Ataxia in Five Persons of One Fraternity"; Miss Ethel Thayer, of Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y., gave an account of the progress of "Sterilization in California"; Mr. Joseph Gould discussed some of the questions suggested by his recent work among the Indians of North Dakota, and Dr. Stewart Paton, lecturer on biology, Princeton University, urged the importance of establishing psychiatric clinics in our universities.

The Saturday morning session was opened at 10 o'clock at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science, with Dr. C. B. Davenport in the chair. Resumés of their work were presented by Mr. H. H. Laughlin, Dr. H. J. Banker, Mr. Tracy Tuthill, Miss Mary Clark, Mrs. D. Lucile Brown, and Mr. William F. Blades.

In addition to those mentioned above the following were in attendance at the Conference: Mrs. Elizabeth V. H. Mansell, superintendent, State Home for Girls, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Joseph Middleton, trustee of State Home for Girls, Trenton, N. J.; Dr. C. H. Danforth, associate professor of anatomy, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, genealogist, New York City; Dr. Elizabeth B. Muncey, eugenicist, Eugenics Record Office; Dr. Harry W. Crane, superintendent of field workers, Nassau County Survey; Miss Sara K. Kirk, research worker, State Institution for Feeble-Minded, Vineland, N. J.; Miss Sybil Hyatt, New York City; Miss Elizabeth V. Gaines, professor of biology, Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Florence Armstrong, field worker, Gowanda State Hospital, Collins, N. Y.; Miss Myrtle F. Smart, field worker, New Jersey State Hospital, Morris Plains, N. J.; Miss Florence G. Smith, investigator,

Bureau of Analysis and Investigation, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Mildred Slaughter, research worker, Essex County Hospital, Cedar Grove, N. J.; Miss Sadie R. Myers, secretary and field worker for the Utah Commission on Feeble-Minded, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Stewart Paton, Princeton, N. J.; Miss Rosa E. Prigosen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Margaret Otis, New York City; Miss Rosalie G. Jones, Syosset, N. Y.; Mrs. William Crawford, California; Miss Dorothy P. Tuthill, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Owen Cattell, Garrison, N. Y.; Mr. Halsey J. Bagg, New York City.

ACCESSIONS TO THE ARCHIVES.

GENEALOGIES, 14.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 70.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Armstrong; desc. 7 pp.; chts. 1; indiv's. 19; Jamestown, N. Y., and vic.

Mr. Cowdery; desc. 48 pp.; chts. 9; indiv's. 276; Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss Thayer; desc. 13 pp.; chts. 3; indiv's. 82; New York City.

Miss Douglass; desc. 44 pp.; chts. 12; indiv's. 181; Hartford Co., Conn.

Miss Earle; from literature, desc. 29 pp.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Miss Elizabeth Greene, Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; desc. 106 pp.; chts. 32; indiv's. 1843.

Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, one of the first of the eugenical genealogists, has deposited a chart of 32 pp. and 522 pp. of description giving biological data concerning 640 individuals of one family.

Dr. David F. Weeks, superintendent of the State Village for Epileptics, Skillman, N. J., has deposited 537 pp. of description gathered by Mrs. Brown and Miss Sessions.

PERSONALS.

Mabel C. Huschka, '14, has accepted a position as field-worker with the Bedford Hills Reformatory. Her work will be chiefly in New York City.

Mrs. Anna W. Finlayson, '12, author of Bulletin 16 on "The Dack Family" recently published by the Eugenics Record Office, resigned her position as field-worker for the Warren State Hospital, Warren, Pa., on July 1.

Jessie Taft, Ph.D., '12, director of the Social Service Department of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, has written an article entitled "Is there Anything the Matter with your Child's Mind?" that appeared in a recent number of the "Housewives' League Magazine."

Sadie R. Myers, '15, has been appointed secretary and field-worker of a Commission for investigating feeble-mindedness in Utah. Miss Myers has been East on a brief visit since the close of her school work and was present at the Eugenics Conference, June 23 and 24.

J. Theron Illick, '14, who has been instructor in Zoology at the University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va., during the past year, expects to sail for China in September to engage as a missionary in educational work at Nanchang.

Dr. Phyllis Greenacre, '13, received her medical degree from the Rush Medical School, Chicago, in June and will receive an internship under Dr. Adolf Meyer of the Phipps Clinic, Baltimore, Md., in September.

Dr. C. H. Danforth, '13, is associate in anatomy in the Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Mo. We have noticed in another part of this issue a recent publication by him. During his recent attendance at the Eugenics Conference he announced his

desire to obtain a field-worker in eugenics for \$300 who would give part time in field work and have the remainder for work in the Medical School or the College.

NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand Official Year Book for 1915 contains many data of eugenical interest. In 1858 the European population of New Zealand was only 60,000; in 1911 it was slightly over 1,000,000. Immigration has never been high as compared with the United States. Within recent years the addition to the population by migration has varied from 3,400 to 14,200, chiefly from Australia. Despite the increasing number of old persons, in a population originally composed almost wholly of young immigrants, the death rate has declined from 12.7 per 1,000 living in 1871 to 9.3 in 1914. This low death rate (implying in a stationary population an *average* age of 107 years at death!) is due to the continued heavy immigration of young men.

The birth rate is falling much faster than the death rate; from 40 per 1,000 living in 1871-'75 to 26 per 1,000 living in 1914; but this is partly owing to the increasing proportion of the old and the very young in the "1,000 living." However, the percentage of married women in the female population of 15 to 45 has fallen from 63.5 in 1878 to 49.6 in 1911 and the birth rate in 1,000 such women from 337 to 209. The mean age of brides is slowly increasing, which accounts for part of the fall in the birth rate per 1,000 women between 15 and 45.

Deaths from cancer have risen from 2 per 10,000 population in 1875 to 8 per 10,000, but this is largely due to the fact that the population of New Zealand is

growing old. For the same reason (in part) the death rate from arteriosclerosis has more than doubled in 4 years—but this is certainly not due to the stress of modern life, "the pace that kills," in a country where the largest city has only 65,000 population and offices open at about 10 A. M. and close at 4 P. M. In part the rise is due to classification.

MENTAL DIFFERENCES.

Gradually is the idea of individual differences in educability becoming accepted in public schools. Nowhere more than in Detroit is this idea being developed under the guidance of S. A. Courtis who conducts the department of Educational Research. He measured in children both the native efficiency and improvement under instruction in writing, spelling, composition, reading, grammar, arithmetic and algebra. The results of this work are set forth in the "Annual Report of the Detroit Board of Education" for 1915.

The Superintendent of the Detroit schools in his report for 1915, tells of an investigation of 100 children over 16 years of age who formally attended special classes. Of the 100, 61 are boys and 39 are girls. Of the boys 39 had worked with an average wage of \$7.00 per week and the 16 girls who worked gained an average wage of \$3.75. Few held a position long. Of the 39 girls 14 had been arrested for sexual immorality and of these 2 had had illegitimate children. Of the boy delinquents, 13 had been in trouble for petty larceny, malicious destruction of property, disorderly conduct, &c. None of the children studied had been out of school over 5 years; the state is already supporting 3 of their children.

Bulletin No. 6 of the Eugenics and

Social Welfare Series of the State Board of Charities discusses the progress of the fifty-two border-line cases in the Rome State Custodial Asylum that were studied two years ago and compares their present state with the former. A chart is given showing the mental and physical advance made by each case during each of the preceding three years. It would be very interesting to secure the family history of those children who improve and those who did not markedly improve.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The League for Preventive Work of Boston (Mrs. Isabelle Kendig Gill, '12, executive-secretary) has published a report "Feeble-Minded Adrift." It is a plea for an appropriation by the legislature for a school for the feeble-minded to be started in the western part of the state of Massachusetts. Though the state now cares for nearly 2,800 there are several thousand for whom custodial care is essential.

It has been announced in "Science" that "The Naples Table Association for promoting Laboratory Research by Women has held its annual meeting at Bryn Mawr College. It was voted to offer a prize of \$1,000 for award in April, 1918, for the best thesis written by an American woman on a scientific subject embodying new observations and new conclusions based on independent laboratory research in biological (including psychological), chemical or physical science."

At the annual meeting of the National Committee on Prisons it was announced that a fund of \$20,000 a year for five years has been guaranteed to provide medical and scientific treatment for the prisoners at Sing Sing. The Committee on Eugenics has begun operations in cooperation

with the Police Department of New York City to arrive at the constitutional or hereditary factors in anti-social behavior with the aid of carefully compiled family histories.

According to the "New York Call" President Louis T. Strong in his address before the forty-sixth annual convention of the Association of County Superintendents of Poor and Poor Law Officers of New York State said that he favored the passage of bills requiring all applicants for marriage licenses to pass both mental and physical examinations and also to require the sterilization of all feeble-minded and epileptic children at the age of twelve years as a means of stopping the increase of persons of these classes.

IN THE JOURNALS.

The "Journal of Heredity" this month is enriched by articles on, "Musical Ability" by Mrs. Evelyn Fletcher Copp; "Let's Positivize our Negative Eugenics" by A. E. Hamilton; "Extra Fingers and Toes;" "Change of Sex in Hemp" by Frederick J. Pritchard; "Concerning Prepotency" by the editor; and also by articles of primary interest to the plant breeder. All of the contributions are well illustrated.

Under the title "Ungraded" there has appeared a new monthly magazine "devoted to the educational and social problems in the scientific training of the mentally retarded and to the ultimate elimination of the feeble-minded." In the March number is a brief "Study of Deviate Children," by C. E. Jones, superintendent of schools, Albany, N. Y.; "The Story of Willie," by Dr. Martin W. Barr; and "In reply to Dr. J. E. W. Wallin's Article 'Who is Feeble-Minded?'" by Samuel Kohs.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. I.

AUGUST, 1916.

NO. 8.

HEREDITY OF H. C. LODGE.

Henry Cabot Lodge was born in Boston, May 12, 1850, into a well-to-do family; was brought up in that city and at Nahant; visited Europe, '66-'67; was graduated at Harvard College in Arts '71, in Laws '74 and Ph.D., in history, '76. He never practiced law. He was assistant editor of the "North American Review," '73-'76; instructor in history at Harvard, '75-'79; and editor of the "International Review," '79-'82. He was elected as state representative in '79 and '80, then definitely entered politics and has actively participated in Republican National Conventions since 1884, twice as chairman. He was elected to Congress in '86 and returned until '93 when he became senator from Massachusetts, a position he still holds. Here he has stood for a protective tariff, restricted immigration, upbuilding of the navy, and preparedness. He has published "Life and Letters of George Cabot," "A History of the English Colonies in America," "Lives of Washington, Hamilton and Daniel Webster," "Story of the Revolution," "Essays of Literature and Politics" and various other books.

Lodge has broad and keen interests especially in the field of visual and auditory perception; these are shown in his love of sight seeing abroad. His mother's father was a "zealous theater goer" and his own father reorganized a Boston theater in accordance with his own ideas. There is a nomadic trait here, also, which has led him to "think imperially" in the Senate. Lodge says he is "never happy when long parted from the ocean and the ships" and he still lives on the place his father bought on an ocean promontory. His father was a ship

owner in the China trade. Lodge is descended on his mother's side from "sailors and sea-captains"; his mother's grandfather, George Cabot, having left college to go to sea and having eventually become a sea-captain. His mother's father "bought all the new books on travel and exploration." Lodge began early to devour books: novels, poetry, works of travel, and, later, books of history. As a boy he browsed in the "fairly large" library of his father and mother's father. His mother was a great reader and her father was "seldom without a book." Lodge has always been literary, being author, editor, and compiler; his mother's father's sister wrote such excellent letters of travel that some of them were published. Two sons are poets.

Lodge is a natural leader of men and his adult performance closely resembles that of his great-grandfather George Cabot who was in the Provincial congress, in the State Constitutional Convention, in the State Convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States, was a U. S. senator, was offered the secretaryship of the navy, long led the Hamiltonian Federalists of Massachusetts, and was president of the Hartford Convention of 1814.

One gathers that there is an element of sternness in the author of the "force bill," an element that is marked at least in his father's father, Giles Lodge, "whose word was law." On the other hand we are struck in him with the "grace and fascinating qualities" which were attributed to his mother's mother.

H. C. Lodge; Early Memories. Scribners, New York. 362 pp. \$2.50.

MARRIAGE REGULATION IN NORTH DAKOTA.

In a paper on "Insanity in North Dakota" Professor John Morris Gillette publishes in the "Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota" a preliminary investigation that he has made into the workings of the so-called eugenic laws of that State. He includes also the requirements of a physician's certificate for a marriage license which is used to exclude from marriage drunkards, habitual criminals, epileptics, feeble-minded, insane, and those suffering from venereal disease. The investigation indicates that the marriage law is being observed to some extent, though it is frequently evaded by persons going out of the state and the examination is sometimes too superficial. The physicians interviewed recommend that the law should be amended to include the recording in some form of a personal and family history chart. Twenty physicians who replied to the inquiry whether an effective marriage law will result in illegitimate births thought the increase might be considered negligible in view of the advantages of the law, four are uncertain, and two think it a real danger. It appears that up to the present time the sterilization law has been carried out only in a few cases of recurrent insanity at the insane asylum.

PROBLEM OF THE SUPERNORMAL.

Lewis M. Terman contributes to the "Pedagogical Seminary," Vol. XXII, pages 529-537, a paper on the "Mental Hygiene of Exceptional Children." It concludes "that there is little if any ground for the widespread belief that genius children are more likely than ordinary children to be one-sided, unadaptable, morbid, queer or physically delicate. According to the testimony

of their teachers such children are fully as likely to be healthy as average children; their ability is far more often general than special, they are studious above the average, really serious moral faults are not common among them, they are nearly always socially adaptable, are sought after as playmates and companions, their play life is usually normal, they are leaders far oftener than other children, and notwithstanding their many really superior qualities they are seldom vain or spoiled."

"Are we not justified in concluding that it would be greatly to the advantage of such children if their superior ability were more promptly and fully recognized and if (under proper medical supervision, of course) they were promoted as rapidly as their mental development would warrant? Under the present regime, when such children attain their highest possibilities it is more often in spite of the school than because of any special help or encouragement they receive from it. Even genius finds it difficult to survive when held over-long to tasks that are too easy."

APARTMENTS FOR CHILDREN.

The "Child Welfare Directory" calls attention to the interesting fact that both New York and Chicago now have architects who are designing flat buildings especially for the accommodation of families with children. There is no doubt that one of the very potent factors in the limitation or elimination of families among the well-to-do of our larger cities is the fact that it is often difficult to find desirable apartments that are not restricted to the use of childless families. This, however, is not due as a rule to any primal objection on the part of the landlord to children, but

is the consequence of the irrepressible expression of the child life that renders the presence of children objectionable to some tenants forced to live in close association with them.

The plans of these architects must include provision not only for the outlet of the child energies but such kind of outlet as will not intrude too forcibly upon their neighbors. It is proposed to provide "play rooms, gymnastic apparatus, sun parlors, a baby carriage garage, ample room in the back yard to play, and a place for making mud pies." Doubtless such plans will make for a happier and healthier child life under city conditions and incidentally perhaps for a more normal family life, but whether they will contribute largely to the conservation of the race may be considered problematical.

THE BINET TEST IN COURT.

According to the "New York Times" of July 21 Supreme Court Justice Goff recently refused to accept the Binet test as sufficient ground for committing a delinquent girl to an institution for feeble-minded. This girl, an inmate of the Magdalen Home, was 21 years old and had attended school until she was 16 at which time she had attained a grade ordinarily reached by a girl of 9. The authorities of the home applied for her commitment to an institution for the feeble-minded on the basis of the showing of the Binet test. Justice Goff, after hearing the testimony and examining and questioning the young woman, could not determine that she was so feeble-minded as to require commitment to a custodial institution. Concerning the Binet test he said: "All criteria of mental incapacity are artificial and the deductions therefrom must necessarily lack

verity and be to a great extent founded on conjecture." The "Times" for July 20 contained an editorial criticising the Judge's opinion.

THE MUNICIPAL PSYCHOPATHIC CLINIC.

Gradually the rules of heredity and the fact of individual differences are being utilized by the legal profession. One of its most advanced representatives is Harry Olson, chief justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago, whose address entitled "Disease and Crime—An Analogy" before the State Conference of Social Agencies at Los Angeles has just been distributed. There is a psychopathic laboratory connected with his court of which W. J. Hickson, M.D., is director. Justice Olson says: "The slight advance made in the battle for the suppression of crime has been due to the fact that we have relied upon legislation prescribing penalties instead of doing what we should long ago have attempted—study the individual himself who commits crime. We have laid too great importance on the environmental factors and paid too little attention to the problem of heredity. Where heredity plays a part, as it does with the feeble-minded, insane and psychopathic, the laws of eugenics must be invoked. Bad heredity creates a bad environment immediately, but it takes bad environment ages to create a bad heredity, if it does at all. After a generation or two of combatting crime, insanity, and feeble-mindedness along these new lines, we shall find that these defective stocks will gradually disappear." He further adds, "every city of 100,000 population should maintain a city psychopathic clinic" and, we may add, every county of that size.

EUGENICAL NEWS.

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AUGUST, 1916.

CIRCULAR NUMBER 1.

The Eugenics Record Office has just issued a 20-page circular presenting the "Basis for the joint employment of field workers by the Eugenics Record Office and institutions for the socially inadequate." The first pages outline the plan of cooperation; this is followed by a map showing the distribution of institutions which have employed field workers under the joint plan; and then come several pages of extracts from letters and published reports concerning the value of eugenical field work to these institutions as determined by their actual experience. The circular is completed by a keen and vigorous paper by Dr. Davenport on "Field work an indispensable aid to state care of the socially inadequate."

RECORD BLANK FOR POINT SCALE.

The Eugenics Record Office has prepared a blank for recording the results of an examination of mental ability according to the Yerkes-Bridges Point Scale. The blank is reproduced from pp. 136-137 of "A Point Scale for Measuring Mental Ability" by Yerkes, Bridges, and Hardwick and is intended especially for the use of field workers and others desiring to use the "Point Scale" in measuring the

intelligence of members of pedigrees that are being investigated. The blank provides for recording all essential data in the examination together with the proper credits, folds to a suitable size and is provided with a margin for binding with the standard size notes. It is desired that workers coöperating with the Record Office and wishing to use the Point Scale shall use these blanks in reporting their examinations. The schedules will be furnished free on request for this purpose.

EUGENICS SUMMER COURSE.

The members of the Eugenics Class for 1916 assembled on the grounds of the Eugenics Record Office at 8:30 on the morning of July 5 and were immediately organized for the summer's work. The lectures have been given each morning at 8:30 by Dr. Davenport and the remainder of the day has been occupied with the class exercises conducted by Mr. Laughlin. This regular routine, however, has been frequently interrupted for the purpose of making trips to various institutions where the class is given the advantage of special clinics. On July 11 the first trip was taken to Kings Park Hospital for the Insane and on the 13th another trip was taken to Central Islip. These are two of the three largest insane hospitals in the world. On the 18th, Brunswick Home, a private institution for feeble-minded at Amityville, was visited. Monday, July 24, at noon an extended trip through Connecticut was begun. The class went to New York and then by night boat up the Sound and the Connecticut River to Middletown where a visit was made to the State Hospital for the Insane and to the Industrial School for Girls. The next morning the class went by trolley to

Cheshire and a visit was made to the Reform School for Boys. The return trip was then made by the way of Bridgeport and across the Sound to Port Jefferson arriving back at Cold Spring Harbor Wednesday evening. Monday and Tuesday, July 31 and August 1, a trip was made through New Jersey visiting the State Home for Boys at Jamesburg, the State Village for Epileptics at Skillman, and the Girls' School and the State Hospital at Trenton. August 5 a visit was made to the United States Bureau of Immigration at Ellis Island and to Randall's Island. The week of August 7 to 12 was wholly given to practical field work in connection with the Nassau County Survey that is being carried out under the direction of Dr. Rosanoff. The summer course was completed August 16.

Those taking the course this summer are as follows:

Anderson, Virginia; Lexington, Ky.
 Badger, Ruby K.; Erie, Pa.
 Bordon, Elizabeth; 87 Portland St., Hartford, Conn.
 Barus, Deborah H.; 30 Elmgrove Ave., Providence, R. I.
 Cook, Esther C.; 28 Andrews St., Woonsocket, R. I.
 Cruickshank, Lucille; 456 Columbia Ave., Lexington, Ky.
 Emmons, Marjorie; North Ridgeville, Ohio.
 Coyle, Sarah E.; 2 Waynewood Park, Plainfield, N. J.
 Evans, Helen S.; 6940 Torresdale Ave., Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gardner, Mrs. Marie; 123 East 60th St., New York City.
 Kitchel, Mary E.; Boonton, N. J.
 Kline, Jessie P.; Anoka, Minn.
 Kress, Eleanor H.; Lock Haven, Pa.
 Nelson, Louise A.; 1709 E. Republican St., Seattle, Wash.
 Osborn, Dorothy; 485 King Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Perry, Homer; 414 Columbia Ave., Lexington, Ky.

Pickles, Elsie Embley; 56 Dartmouth Ave., Providence, R. I.

Reichert, Frederick L.; 410 Manor St., Lancaster, Pa.

Scofield, Ethel Lord; Branford, Conn.
 Smith, Helen R.; Cleveland, Ohio.

Sweet, Marian; 145 Congress Ave., Providence, R. I.

ACCESSIONS TO THE ARCHIVES.

TOWN HISTORIES, 1.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 30.

FIELD REPORTS;

Miss Armstrong; desc. 27 pp.; chts. 3; indiv's 120.

Miss Douglas; desc. 44 pp.; chts. 8; indiv's 181.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Marion R. Horton, '11, is living at Windsor, Vt.

Nina M. Gage, '12, is teaching. Her address is 141 Amygdaloid St., Laurium, Mich.

Ruth E. Hatch, '11, is a technician in a laboratory. Her address is 109 Peterborough St., Boston, Mass.

Mabel H. Pratt, '11, is teaching. Her address is 238 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.

Myrtle F. Smart, '13, is field worker for the New Jersey State Hospital, Morris Plains, N. J.

Ida M. Mellen is an expert amanuensis with address at 30 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Enid C. Allen, '14, is a social worker in a maternity hospital at 2201 Western Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Sarah L. Funnell, '15, has been a student at the Scudder School, New York City, during the past year.

Elizabeth Greene, '13, of Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., is now taking a course in the Columbia Univ. Summer School.

Dr. Elizabeth B. Muncey, '11, of the Eugenics Record Office, has obtained leave of absence and will sail August 23 for England to visit her daughter, who is living there.

Dr. Alice Lee, fellow of University College, London, has received the prize fellowship offered by the English Federation of University Women. She will make an investigation of the birth-rate as affected by present conditions.

Ruby K. Badger, '16, of Erie, Pa., has been engaged as field worker by the Warren State Hospital, Warren, Pa., in place of Mrs. Anna W. Finlayson, resigned. Miss Badger was sent by the Hospital to take the summer training course for field workers in Eugenics at the Record Office this summer.

NASSAU COUNTY SURVEY.

The organization for the eugenic survey of Nassau County has been completed and the work is now under way. Dr. A. J. Rosanoff of Kings Park Hospital is director of the survey and Dr. Harry W. Crane, '15, is in charge of field workers. Dr. John R. Wiseman and Dr. Inez A. Bentley are physicians for the survey and the following have been appointed as regular field workers: Marjorie Fulstow, '14; Virginia R. Brown, '12; Edith G. Donnelly, '12; Adele McKinney, '11; and Anna E. Steffan, '12. The eugenics class for 1916 is also assigned to limited areas. It is planned to examine selected persons in all parts of the county and all persons in certain selected parts. The purpose of the survey is first to find the amount of mental defect in the community and second to get a picture of the eugenic constitution of the community, showing the economic productivity, health, and fertility of various sections.

PRIZE OFFERINGS.

The Volta Bureau, 1601 35th St., Washington, D. C., announces the offering of a prize of \$300 from the Alexander Graham Bell Grosvenor Memorial Fund for the best essay on the subject of Teaching and Training Little Deaf Children in the Home. The essay should consist of from 20,000 to 21,000 words and should be submitted not later than noon of November 1, 1916. Details of the conditions of the contest may be obtained by addressing the Bureau.

The August number of "Physical Culture" contains an offer of \$100 for the best article on "What One has to Offer in Marriage." The paper should not exceed 3,000 words in length and must be a real study of an actual life giving an analysis of the causes which have led up to the conditions as they exist in the man or woman who is writing. The study is to be based on the gauges of physical and mental characteristics as published and explained on page 14 of the July issue. Consult the cited issues for full particulars of the contest. Papers must be submitted before September 30, 1916.

EUGENICS AT WAVERLEY.

Miss Ethel Macomber, '11, has called our attention to the 68th Annual Report of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded at Waltham just issued as evidence of the progress of eugenical ideals in this institution. In the report for 1911 all reference to eugenical problems occupied less than three lines; in fact consisted of only part of a single sentence. In the present report two-thirds of the "Trustees' Report" is devoted to the importance of providing means for the investigation of these problems and the diffusion of the knowledge ob-

tained. With enlarged vision it declares: "We are just touching the fringes of a work that can be extended and broadened until it becomes not State-wide, but nation-wide, nay, even world-wide in its influence and effect, and the benefit to mankind will be beyond our present comprehension." Dr. Fernald, the superintendent, in his report also points out the consideration that these studies are receiving in the work of the institution. A special study has been made of the Mongolian type of idiocy, with special reference to heredity, and we are informed the study is ready for publication. This will be awaited with much interest. We are also informed that an inquiry is now under way regarding the antecedents of patients showing mental defect with spastic paralysis. Another piece of work whose results will be awaited with much interest is a careful after-care study of all the patients who have been discharged from the school in the past twenty-five years. The report as a whole shows the progressive character of the management of the institution at Waverley.

DETERMINATION OF SEX.

Dr. D. D. Whitney, of Wesleyan University, has found experimentally that in five different species of rotifers a poor or scanty diet causes only female-producing females to be produced but a plentiful diet of the right kind causes nearly all male-producing females to be produced. It is, however, a long way from sex control in rotifers to sex control in man.

The dependence of secondary sex characters on secretions from the germ glands is demonstrated by experiments of Dr. H. D. Goodale, who finds that on removing the ovary from a hen or a duck the females that have been operated upon assume the male

plumage. Professor T. H. Morgan has removed the testes from a hen-feathered cock of the Seabright race of fowls and the operated bird has then assumed the ordinary male plumage. It seems probable that the testis in this race produces some substance that inhibits the development of the complete male plumage.

MEASURING MENTALITY.

Drs. Louise E. and George Ordahl have published a paper entitled "Qualitative Differences Between Levels of Intelligence in Feeble-Minded Children" in Monograph Supplement No. 2 to "Journal of Psycho-aesthetics."

The "Practicability of the Binet Scale and the Question of the Border Line Case" are discussed by Dr. Samuel C. Kohs in Bulletin No. 3 of the Research Department, Chicago House of Correction.

Dr. E. A. Doll in the April "Training School Bulletin" discusses the "Intelligence Quotient" obtained by dividing the "mental age" by the "chronological age" and concludes that it is valueless when the mental age exceeds 11 years or where the difference between mental and chronological age exceeds four or five years.

INHERITANCE OF BALDNESS.

Under the above title a study of this interesting subject by Miss Dorothy Osborn appears in the August issue of the "Journal of Heredity." It is well illustrated by charts and photographs. Miss Osborn finds that baldness is a sex-limited trait. It may be inherited as a dominant character from father to son and may be transmitted through the mother though she is not bald, the trait appearing in women only when the inheritance is duplex. This explains why men are much more frequently bald than are women.

PRESS PRODUCTS.

Publication No. 9 of the Ohio Board of Administration entitled "A Mental Survey of the Ohio State School for the Blind" is an extensive analysis of the mentality of blind children by Dr. Thomas H. Haines.

"Select Discussions of Race Problems," Atlanta University Publication No. 20 is a collection of eight reprinted papers by W. E. B. DuBois, Felix von Luschan, F. P. Mall, R. S. Woodworth, M. I. Thomas and A. F. Chamberlain. This can be obtained from the Atlanta University Press at the price of 50 cents and comprises 108 pages.

The Juvenile Protective Association of Cincinnati has issued a small pamphlet entitled "The Feeble-minded or the Hub to our wheel of Vice, Crime and Pauperism—Cincinnati's Problem" which presents in the concrete form of case histories the problem of the feeble-minded as it exists in Cincinnati. The pamphlet is an admirable brief presentation of the subject to the intelligent citizen, not only making the problem clear and impressive, but pointing the way to its solution. It is well illustrated with charts.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A medical department and psychological laboratory have been established in the Boston police court and Dr. Victor V. Anderson has been placed in charge.

The Eugenics Education Society held its annual meeting in London last month. Mr. Leonard Darwin gave the presidential address on July 6.

An hereditary, sex-linked, form of diffuse sclerosis "aplasia axialis," is described by F. E. Betten and D. Wilkinson in "Brain" Vol. 36.

The Eugenics Education Society of Chicago holds its meetings once a month. Special speakers at these meetings during the current year have

been Prof. James A. Field, Prof. John M. Coulter, Prof. Frank R. Lillie, Prof. Frederick Starr, Dr. Albert J. Ochsner, Alexander Johnson, and Prof. Judson Herrick.

A study of 287 boys in the Cook County Jail made by Amelia Sears reveals the extraordinarily small number of boys from Bohemian parents in proportion to the population. Of the nations constituting the more conspicuous portions of the population the following is the series in increasing percentage of boys in the jail: Bohemian, Hungarian, English, Swede, Austrian, American, Norwegian, Negro, German, Italian, Polish, Irish.

AMONG THE JOURNALS.

The July number of the "Journal of Negro History" has an interesting article on "The Fugitives of the Pearl" which is in reality a sketch of the stirring adventures of the fugitive slave family, Edmondson; and is accompanied by a brief genealogical record of the family brought down to date.

Among the interesting articles in the August number of the "Journal of Heredity" may be especially mentioned: "Consanguineous Marriage" by the Editor; "Inheritance of Baldness" by Dorothy Osborn, noticed elsewhere in this issue; "Evolution and Man" by Maynard M. Metcalf; and "Sorrel Color in Horses" by L. P. McCann.

The "American Naturalist" for July has the following articles of special interest: "Sex Control and known Correlations in Pigeons" by Dr. Oscar Riddle; "The Calculation of Linkage Intensities" by Prof. R. A. Emerson; "The Mechanism of Crossing-over" by Hermann J. Muller, which has been running since the April number; and "The Inheritance of Congenital Cataract" by Dr. C. H. Danforth, '13.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. I.

SEPTEMBER, 1916.

NO. 9.

HEREDITY OF JOHN ERICSSON.

John Ericsson was born in Vermland, Sweden, 1803; at 12 made technical drawings for a canal company; at 14 years was head leveler on a canal on which his father held a minor engineering position; the son had 600 men laboring under his direction. From the age of 9 years he made technical, mechanical drawings with great skill; at 17 he entered the army to satisfy a strong desire to do so, became known as an expert artillery draftsman, and gained promotion at the hand of his King because of the beauty of a military map he had drawn, and he was called to the royal palace for further map-drawing. All the time he was exceedingly active; always inventing, designing, constructing. Before he was 26 he had invented an instrument for deep sea soundings, a hydrostatic weighing machine, the method of forced draft in tubular boilers and a self-acting gun-lock by which naval cannon could be automatically adjusted to a desired height. At 26 years he competed with Stevenson for the English prize for the best locomotive engine; while Stevenson won on horsepower, Ericsson won on speed, since his locomotive made 30 miles an hour as against Stevenson's 13 miles. About this time he came to America. Here he furnished designs for the screw warship, Princeton, the first vessel with her propelling machinery below the water line and out of reach of hostile shot—the parent of the steam marine. In his hot air engine, which is still in use, he employed wholly novel principles. He designed (wholly with his own hands) the "Monitor" which saved the federal navy and revolu-

tionized naval architecture. He even invented a semi-submarine sending projectiles under water. He also invented a sun motor. He died, childless, in New York City in 1889.

John Ericsson's interests and capacities were innate. At the age of 4 or 5 years he was the wonder of the neighborhood. "He was ceaseless in his industry; busied from morning to night drawing, planning, constructing." At the age of 9 years he could make accurate drawings and was well skilled in the use of drawing instruments which he made himself. He also made a miniature working saw-mill and pumping engine. His father was superintendent of an iron mine and the machinery there was a source of wonder and delight. All day long the child would study their principles and attempt to copy their forms. At 6 he dug a miniature mine and made for it a ladder and windlass. At 8 years he sought and obtained permission to draw in the office of the draftsman of the canal company. These traits had an hereditary basis. His father was a clever mathematician, possessed of excellent mechanical judgment and engaged always in mechanical pursuits. The father's father was a mining proprietor. John's brother, Nils, became a successful engineer. And the mother's family contained mining proprietors. The great energy and even violent temper that John Ericsson showed was a maternal contribution. His mother was very active and high spirited; and her people were of the hyperkinetic type.

William Conant Church. *Life of John Ericsson*, pp. 357. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

HEREDITY IN EPILEPSY.

"Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin No. VII." of the Bureau of Analysis and Investigation, State Board of Charities, Albany, N. Y., is composed of two "chapters." Chapter I. is a general discussion of the subject of epilepsy and is supplied with a bibliography of 61 titles. Chapter II., however, is the more important part of the Bulletin as presenting the results of an original research in the form of a "Report on a group of nine cases of epilepsy from one rural community." This is accompanied by excellent pedigree charts of the family histories of each case. The work was done by Miss Florence Givens Smith, '12, one of the investigators of the Bureau in connection with the Craig Colony for Epileptics located at Sonyea, Livingston Co., N. Y. Each of the nine cases studied was found to represent a distinct family group having no connection with the others and the family histories as presented are highly suggestive. As the author says: "Most striking of all, perhaps, is the evidence of nervous instability which runs through the greater number of the families and which manifests itself widely in different ways." She concludes as the result of her studies that: "The facts thus far obtained are entirely in agreement with the theory that morbid heredity is the most common predisposing cause of epilepsy and that the disease is not a morbid entity existing by itself but a manifestation of manifold derangements disturbing the nervous system."

Miss Smith recognizes the limited character of her study and states that it is "of value chiefly in furnishing suggestions for further study." We will not, therefore, be considered as reflecting on the importance of her work if we call attention to the fact that since a state institution draws

the great bulk of its inmates from low-grade families, we are, therefore, dealing with a selected class. This fact foreordains that whatever be the trait under investigation we will find it in these cases largely associated in the family histories with morbid heredity, nervous instability and anti-social defects. It is highly important that such studies should be supplemented by similarly compiled family histories of private cases.

PSYCHIATRY AT SING SING.

At Sing Sing State Prison there has been established a psychiatric clinic under the immediate direction of Dr. Bernard Glueck. In planning the work of the clinic Dr. Glueck lays special emphasis on the fact that it is to be an intensive study of the individual, involving the collection and careful analysis of all facts that may have any bearing in bringing about the end result in the person under investigation. This will include not only an account of the circumstances that brought the man to Sing Sing but a thorough investigation of his personal and family history, his heredity, the circumstances of his birth and early development, the character of his environment, social and otherwise, and a complete physical and mental examination as well as continued observations on his reactions within the institution. On the basis of this study a diagnosis of each case will be made in accordance with a system of classification adapted to the uses of the institution and such plan of treatment will then be laid out as seems to be especially fitted to the needs of each individual.

While the work as thus outlined is strikingly suggestive of the methods employed in the investigation of patients in insane hospitals the inmates at Sing Sing are not considered as

"patients"; they are by no means assumed to be psychopathic. While the thoroughgoing methods may detect some psychopathic cases previously overlooked it is not expected there will be many. The first and principal object of the work is to serve the institution by providing the authorities with a scientific basis for working out an intelligent line of treatment for each individual. The prisoner is to be regarded as probably normal but a social delinquent whose readjustment to society within or without the prison is to be wrought out with due regard to his own specific reactions. It is expected also to provide for proper follow-up or after-care work with those who are discharged from custody and to give them intelligent personal aid in attaining to a normal social life. The present situation at the institution offers an unusual opportunity for scientific research in criminology and it is planned to take as full advantage as possible of this circumstance.

The results of Dr. Glueck's work will be awaited with deep interest. If it indeed be shown that the criminal is really in most instances only a square peg in a round hole it will emphasize more strongly the importance of establishing psychiatric clinics in our colleges and universities as well as in connection with our public school systems that our youth may be more intelligently guided in making their life adjustments before either they or society have been irreparably injured by the maladjustments growing out of the present haphazard methods. Dr. Glueck's experience in the Government Hospital for the insane at Washington, D. C., in which he had charge of the Criminal Department, would seem to have especially qualified him for the work he is now to develop at Sing Sing. His

familiarity with the characteristic symptoms of the insane criminal ought to enable him to discriminate more clearly the normal reactions of the sane criminal.

HEREDITY OF CANCER.

There has appeared under the auspices of the Prudential Insurance Company of America a book of 826 pages by Dr. F. L. Hoffman on "The Mortality from Cancer throughout the World." The book is the best statistical treatment of the subject extant—a vast repository of statistical data. We refer to this work here because of the surprising conclusion (p. 174) that "the available evidence statistical or otherwise, does not sustain the conclusion that the factor of human heredity is of much material importance" in that disease. This seems to us surprising in view of the clear evidence that there are strains of mice, inoculable and uninoculable respectively to cancer, as shown by Tyzzer, Miss Slye, Leo Loeb and others. Consider also the human racial differences in reaction in this respect. Full-blooded Negroes, Indians and other primitive races are said to have a small incidence of cancer. Among the Japanese cancer of the female generative organs is about as common as in Great Britain but cancer of the breast is only one tenth as common as in England and Wales. On page 30 the author says "such variations in cancer frequency are evidence of a greater or less susceptibility to various forms of malignant disease." But what are racial variations in susceptibility but racial, i. e., hereditary, differences? In view of the probability that cancer has an hereditary factor is it not desirable to make family history studies which shall determine the facts?

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SEPTEMBER, 1916.

FIELD WORKERS APPOINTED.

The following appointments have been made from the 1916 Field Workers' Training Class at Cold Spring Harbor:

Miss Sarah E. Coyle, of Plainfield, N. J., to the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics, Skillman, N. J., under the direction of Dr. David F. Weeks.

Miss Marjorie Emmons, of North Ridgeville, Ohio, to the State Home for Girls, Trenton, N. J., of which Mrs. Elizabeth V. H. Mansell is superintendent.

Miss Esther C. Cook, of Woonsocket, R. I., to the New York Magdalen Home, Dyckman Street and River Road, New York City.

Miss Ethel L. Scofield, of Bradford, Conn., to the Middletown State Hospital, Middletown, Conn., of which Dr. Lloyd Haviland is superintendent.

Miss Dorothy Osborn, of Columbus, Ohio, to the New Jersey Reformatory for Women at Clinton Farms, Clinton, N. J., under the supervision of Miss May Caughey, superintendent.

Miss Mary E. Kitchell, of Boonton, N. J., to the University of Illinois, under the direct supervision of Dr. Chas. Zeleny, of the Department of Biology. Miss Kitchell's task will be to study the descendants of the orphans who, a generation ago, were rescued and established in society by Rev. W. D. A. Mathews, of Onargo, Ill.

PRIZE AWARD.

The prize of a 20-dollar gold piece offered by Mr. William J. Matheson to students of the Biological Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, 1916, for the best essay on what they came to the Laboratory for and what they are to do with what they get there has been awarded to Mrs. Thorberg B. Haberman.

DELINQUENT BOYS.

Karl M. Cowdery, '15, eugenics field worker at the Whittier State School, California, has published an "Analysis of Field Data Concerning 100 Delinquent Boys" in the "Journal of Delinquency" for July, pp. 129-153. Among his more important conclusions are the following: "The boys come from homes of all grades from low to high with a high frequency at what might be called average homes. It cannot be said that delinquent boys come mostly from bad homes. The parental conditions appear as the most consistently weak factor. Intelligence tests show 32 per cent. of these boys to be feeble-minded and 26 per cent. up to average normal in intelligence. The remainder are retarded to varying degrees between definitely feeble-minded and average normal."

HEREDITY OF PELLAGRA.

Dr. Elizabeth B. Muncey, '11, who is connected with the Eugenics Record Office, has published the results of her "Study of the Heredity of Pellagra in Spartanburg County, South Carolina." The paper forms a part of the Third Report of the Robert M. Thompson Pellagra Commission of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and was published in the July number of the "Archives of Internal Medicine," pp. 32-75. As the result of her studies Dr. Muncey con-

cludes that the "data collected shows no evidence of direct heredity. There may, however, be an hereditary predisposition to the disease in those families in which chronic gastro-intestinal symptoms have existed for several generations. With this predisposition to the disease direct contact or life in endemic sections might be the exciting factor necessary for its development." The paper is accompanied by 28 fully described pedigree charts. It will appear also, in connection with a paper by Dr. C. B. Davenport on the same subject, as *Eugenics Record Office Bulletin No. 16*.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

COUNTY HISTORIES, 1.

FAMILY DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL TRAITS, 1.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 35.

FIELD REPORTS:

Mr. Cowdery; desc. 52 pp.; chts. 7 pp.; indiv's 264.

Miss Douglas; desc. 29 pp.; chts. 12 pp.; indiv's 166.

Miss Thayer; desc. 22 pp.; chts. 9 pp.; indiv's 291.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Clara Pond of the Indiana State Hospital at Logansport has sent in 55 pages of data, including 7 family histories and 12 pages of charts.

PERSONALS.

Lydia H. Jewett, '13, is teaching physiology, eugenics, and sex hygiene in Reading, Mass. Her address is 65 Prescott St.

Julia G. Pierce, '15, is a teacher of biology in the High School at Paterson, N. J. Her address is 57 Clark St.

Mildred Slaughter, '14, is a field worker for the Essex County Hospital at Cedar Grove, N. J.

Elizabeth V. Gaines, '10, long a teacher of science in Adelphi College,

Brooklyn, N. Y., has resigned and returned to her home, Mossing Ford, Charlotte Co., Va., where she expects to make eugenical studies.

Dr. Laura T. Myers, '13, is a medical social worker at 33 Tappan Ave., Belleville, N. J.

W. H. Howard, '12, is in the postal service at Mechanic, Randolph County, N. C.

Edith G. Donnelly, '12, is teaching mathematics in the High School at Dover, N. H., but during the present summer is a eugenical field worker on the Nassau County Survey.

Mary M. Bell, '12, is investigator for the Westchester County Hospital, Eastview, N. Y.

Miss Florence H. Danielson, '10, was married on August 31, at the home of her parents in Danielson, Conn., to Mr. Joseph Stoncliffe Davis. During the coming year Mr. and Mrs. Davis will be at home at 48 Huron Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

On the evening of September 5, Charlie Davenport, the little son of Dr. and Mrs. Davenport, died of infantile paralysis. The child had been alarmingly ill only a few hours. The funeral was held the next day and interment was in the family lot in Brooklyn.

The death by accident in London is announced of M. Emile Waxweiler, who before the war was director of the Solvay Institute of Sociology at Brussels University.

A MOTHERHOOD FOUNDATION.

According to "School and Society" the establishment of a school for teaching motherhood is provided for in the will of Mrs. Lizzie Merrill Palmer. The amount will probably be upwards of \$1,000,000. "I hold profoundly," says the will, "the conviction that the welfare of any community is inseparably dependent upon

the qualities of its motherhood and the spirit and character of its homes." It is specified that the school be established in or near Detroit, Michigan.

GENIUS AND INSANITY.

In the July number of the "American Journal of Insanity" Dr. A. J. Rosanoff writes on "Intellectual Efficiency in Relation to Insanity," in which he discusses at length the cases of William Cowper, Julius Robert Mayer, and Gustave Flaubert. He concludes that "grave neuropathic conditions, particularly manic-depressive psychoses and epilepsy, are not incompatible with the highest degree of intellectual efficiency." He repudiates, however, the conclusion "which some have drawn, that a deep and essential relationship exists in general between genius and madness." He further considers as the proper concern of eugenics, "not insanity, not epilepsy, as such, but mental disablement."

ALCOHOL AND PROGENY.

Dr. Raymond Pearl has administered strong alcohol and ether to poultry of thoroughly known strains and studied their progeny to learn if the germ-plasm had been modified. He finds no evidence that specific germinal changes have been induced by the alcoholic treatment, nor any evidence that the germ cells which produced zygotes had in any respect been injured or deleteriously affected. That the results differ from those of Stockard, working with guinea pigs, probably is fundamentally due to a difference in degree of resistance of the germ cells of the two species to alcohol. He suggests that alcohol acts as a selective agent upon the germ cells of alcoholized animals, eliminating the weak and permitting the survival of the vigorous and highly resistant.

RACE MIXTURE IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

Studies in the decline of the great Roman republic must be of perennial interest to America. Tenney Frank in the "American Historical Review" for July has studied the extensive work "Corpus of Latin Inscriptions," for evidence of change of names and stock. He finds statistical evidence that the slaves and freedmen were more reproductive than the ordinary citizens of Rome; certainly in the country, probably in the city. This slave stock was from the East—from Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt and Africa. "By combining epigraphical and literary references a fairly full history of the noble families can be procured and this reveals a startling inability of such families to perpetuate themselves. We know, for instance, in Cæsar's day of 45 patricians, only one of whom is represented by posterity when Hadrian came to power. Of the families of nearly 400 senators of 65 A. D. all trace of a half is lost a generation later." "The voluntary choice of childlessness accounts largely for the unparalleled condition." "There is to-day," says the author, "a healthy activity in the study of the economic factors—unscientific finance, fiscal agriculture, inadequate support of industry and commerce, etc.—that contributed to Rome's decline. But what lay behind and constantly reacted upon all such causes of Rome's disintegration was, after all, to a considerable extent, the fact that the people who built Rome had given way to a different race. The lack of energy and enterprise, the failure of foresight and common sense, the weakening of moral and political stamina, all were concomitant with the gradual diminution of the stock which, during the earlier days, had displayed those qualities."

RESEARCH IN INEBRIETY.

A Research Foundation has been organized at Hartford, Conn., under the Directorship of Dr. T. D. Crothers, the object of which is to make a scientific study of alcoholism and inebriety. The Foundation is to be endowed and will become a permanent institution. Appeals are made to physicians all over the country to furnish records and histories of cases in order that they may be classified and studied for the purpose of determining the laws that govern inebriety outside of the direct effects of alcohol. The Institution will be open for persons desiring examination, counsel and advice. It will, therefore, serve a practical end in the aid it may give to these unfortunates as well as becoming a center for research.

MAGDALEN HOME AND BINET TEST.

The recent discussion in the press concerning Judge Goff's criticism of the Binet test as a means of determining mental ability seems to demand in the interest of justice that it be pointed out that the Magdalen Home did not depend in its diagnosis of the girl's mental condition solely on the result of the Binet test. She had been under observation for seven months and in addition her family history, her past institutional career, her school and work records, were all thoroughly investigated and sufficient data had been gathered to make the diagnosis possible even without the Binet test. It should be understood that the Magdalen Home, and presumably any other institution, would not rely on any one test in taking such a serious step as applying for the commitment of a girl to a state custodial asylum.

NOTES ON GENETICS.

Biologists have probably underestimated the frequency of mutations. The evidence of its commonness is increasing. C. C. Little in "American Naturalist" for June, 1916, tells of three color mutations that have appeared in his pedigreed strain of mice. The same mutation has occurred three times independently. The mutation is in the opposite direction from that in which the selection is being made and Little thinks that it was a mere coincidence and not due to selection that Castle and Phillips should have got a dark mutant rat in the line in which they were selecting for increased darkness.

That some human twins are remarkably similar has long been known—such are called identical twins. Newman and Patterson have discovered a mammal that regularly produces identical quadruplets, the armadillo of Texas. In the "Biological Bulletin" for Feb., 1916, Newman shows that whenever the mother has an abnormality in one of the scales of the shell some at least of her offspring have it also and the abnormality is apt to appear in or near the corresponding scale in the offspring and mother, but sometimes the corresponding scales are on the symmetrically opposite side of the body. If a given scale is abnormal the exactly homologous scale is apt to be affected in others of the quadruplets.

Selecting hydra strains for few vs. many tentacles for 19 generations led to a negative result. At the end the hydras selected for low number averaged more tentacles than those selected for high number. So finds K. S. Lashley, in the "Journal of Experimental Zoology" for January.

Professor Hugo de Vries calls attention in "Science" June 2d to the

evidence presented by J. C. Willis that the new species of plants peculiar to Ceylon and which still have relatives there are not superior, in the struggle for life, to their forerunners, for they are relatively rare. "They give the impression that they may have been formed by what Standfuss has called explosive methods, a number of new species being produced at one time." The evidence indicates that evolution of forms is on the whole undirected and that most of the so-called adaptations are of no special advantage to their possessors. The differences between the new species and their progenitors are often large and involve several characters.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Dr. E. F. Leonard, School of Medicine, Univ. of Illinois, states in "The Institution Quarterly" for June, p. 138, that epilepsy is sometimes associated with goitre.

A study of inheritableness of plural births in swine by E. N. Wentworth and C. E. Aubel (Jour. Agric. Research, March 20) does not show clear evidence of segregation of "size of litter"; at least the variability in the F_2 generation is not greater than in the F_1 where the parents belonged to litters that differed greatly in size. Perhaps the degree of heterozygosis is so great in the grandparents that no increased variability in the F_2 generation is possible.

The need to the teachers of life-histories of his pupils is voiced by Supt. C. R. Maxwell, of the White-water State Normal School, in "School and Society" for June 24. "If we could have a complete record of the mental and physical ability of each student both in the elementary and in high school, this record would hold almost unlimited possibilities." How

important also to supplement such a record with a full family history.

"There is not the least doubt that cancer in animals is hereditary," says Dr. Leo Loeb in "The Scientific Monthly" for September, and he adds: "There are indications which make it very probable that in man also heredity is a definite factor. We know that some races are almost immune to cancer, as, for instance, the American Indian, the Negro in Africa, and some aborigines of Australia and the South Sea Islands." "Definite data for man which could answer this question are, however, lacking." This is precisely the sort of thing upon which family history studies would throw light.

AMONG THE JOURNALS.

The "Journal of Heredity" for September leads off with a suggestive article on "Babies in the Curriculum" by A. E. Hamilton followed by a study by "The Editor" on "The Long-lived First-born." Other papers of interest to the eugenicist are "A Change in Sex-ratio" by Henry Pittier; "Heredity of Hair-form" and "Constitutional Vigor in the Ancestry of Thomas A. Edison."

The "Journal of Delinquency" for July has the concluding installment of the article by Arthur S. Otis on "Heredity and Mental Defect" begun in the May number; also a paper by Karl M. Cowdery on an "Analysis of Field Data Concerning One Hundred Delinquent Boys" which is reviewed elsewhere in this issue.

The "Virginia Medical Semi-monthly" publishes a paper by Dr. William H. Deaderick on "Some Aspects of Disease in the Negro" in which are briefly discussed racial susceptibilities to certain diseases.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. I.

OCTOBER, 1916.

NO. 10.

HEREDITY OF CHAS. E. HUGHES.

Charles Evans Hughes was born April 11, 1862, at Glens Falls, N. Y., where his father had a parish. Having learned to read at 3½ years he finished Shakespeare's plays before he was 10. Placed in school at 5 years he acquired so much more rapidly than his class that he was permitted to study at home, where his mother taught him modern languages and mathematics and his father the classics. At 14 he entered Colgate University and after 2 years went to Brown whence he was graduated, 1881, with many honors. After teaching for a year he entered Columbia College Law School and won the highest available honor on graduating, 1884. He practiced in New York, married, and organized the Young Men's Bible Class at the Fifth Ave. Baptist Church. In 1891 he was made a professor of law at Cornell and proved to be an extraordinary teacher. He resumed practice in New York City in '93. His reputation grew apace and the legislative Gas Committee selected him as counsel; his demonstrations led to a reduced gas rate. A life insurance investigating committee secured him as counsel and his revelations revolutionized insurance business in New York. Such success led to his election twice as governor. As such he proved fearless, independent and resourceful and effected many reforms—better insurance laws, restriction of race track gambling and the establishment of public service commissions. In 1910 he was made associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. Here he stood for a liberal construction of the Constitution, realizing that it should aid and not hinder social progress. He

was guided by a sympathetic knowledge of human affairs rather than by inflexible legal theories and precedents.

Hughes's successful reactions follow naturally from his innate traits. His extraordinary capacity for learning comes naturally to one born of such scholarly strains. His father was a teacher of classics before he became a minister and had firmly fixed ideas on training children. His mother, after graduating from an academy, taught school and had, like her son, unusual aptitude in mathematics. Thoroughness and conservativeness were parental attributes on both sides. He had such an appreciation of fact as makes him a lover of scientific writings and of invention and the same trait made his mother's father a successful life-long carpenter and builder in Central New York, and his mother's father's father a beloved frontier physician. Shrewd and companionable he has easily become a social leader like his mother's brother who was repeatedly supervisor of his township, two terms state senator, and bank director. An ease of speaking is found also in his father.

Like many another descendant of pioneer stock Hughes is somewhat nomadic. He has traveled much. As a student he was intellectually a rover, and he is a natural reformer. As Governor and in the Supreme Court he has always shown himself progressive, almost radical. His good judgment, industry and love of system showed themselves so early as to demonstrate their constitutional basis.

W. L. Ransom. Charles E. Hughes the Statesman as Shown in the Opinions of the Jurist. 353 pp. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$1.50.

HEREDITY OF C. W. SALEEBY.

A good example of how heredity and environment can work hand in hand when given the opportunity is shown in Dr. C. W. Saleeby, the well-known English eugenicist. Caleb Williams Saleeby was born at Worthing, on May 3, 1878. On his mother's side he is of Quaker stock and is but two generations removed from Dr. Caleb Williams, the Quaker doctor of York, who sixty years ago wrote an epoch-making book on "The Criminal Responsibility of the Insane," now unfortunately out of print. His father set up the first schools in Mount Lebanon, and in name he is intimately connected with Palestine and the Crusaders—*Saleb*, cross; *bey*, for.

C. W. Saleeby was educated by his mother and later went to Edinburgh to study medicine. Here he carried everything before him, graduating M.B., C.B. in 1901, being the most distinguished graduate of the year and Ettles Scholar. He was also Scott Scholar in Obstetrics, and was Resident Physician at Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital, Edinburgh. Later followed some general practice in a mining village, and then he went Resident Physician at York Dispensary where, as he has expressed it, he had a "hot season of infant mortality in the abominable slums called Hungate." Some obstetric work followed and he was Resident Physician in the Royal Infirmary to G. A. Gibson the famous heart specialist.

Autumn, 1902, found Saleeby in London. Here at the Polyclinic he was assistant for some while to the famous Jonathan Hutchinson, and now also he was reviewing French and U. S. A. monographs for the British Medical Journal. At twenty-six he was a fully qualified physician and at twenty-eight he had won the Fellowship of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

In 1904 came the great event of his life. In that year a number of men met and decided to found the Sociological Society, and on May 16 Sir Francis Galton spoke to the society on "Eugenics, Its Definition, Scope, and Aims." Among those present was Dr. Saleeby and that, as he says, "settled it," for he gave up private medical practice for good and became instead a public practitioner, serving only truth and the public welfare. He at once gave himself up to the eugenic movement and in 1909 published his "Parenthood and Race Culture," probably the first attempt to outline eugenics along scientific lines. Dr. Saleeby has done more than anyone else in England to popularize eugenics. From his meeting with Galton he has been hard at work, up and down the country, in and out of season, lecturing and speaking to numerous gatherings. Though he is a valuable exponent of temperance principles, and a frequent speaker on total abstinence and prohibition platforms, it is for his advocacy of modern eugenics that he will be remembered.

He is a brilliant lecturer. His appearance on the platform is striking, and his personality makes itself felt from the first words spoken. He has lectured five times at that great home of science, the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in 1907, 1908, and 1914. And in 1915 he was selected to deliver the Chadwick lectures on race-hygiene.

He is a prolific contributor to the press and his articles are eagerly read and discussed. As a contributor to a leading weekly review under a scientific nom-de-plume he has done valuable work for England and for science. Dr. Saleeby has written a score of books, from "The Cycle of Life" in 1904, "Evolution the Master Key," 1906, "Health, Strength and Happiness" 1908, "Worry," 1909, "Parent-

hood and Race Culture," 1909, to the "Progress of Eugenics," 1914. He edited the "New Library of Medicine," and contributed some valuable series of articles to the Harmsworth Educational Publications.

Dr. Saleeby is essentially broad-minded. The mere fact that a topic is unpopular means nothing to him; if it is right and in the service of Life that is all that matters. He is a vitalist to his finger-tips, the mechanistic theory of life holding no attractions for him. At this moment he is serving England by innumerable lectures to the soldiers on health, disease and so forth. After the war he returns to his first love—the popularization of eugenics and the education of the public.

NORMAN K. HARRISON.

FECUNDITY OF COLLEGIANS.

"College Women as Wives and Mothers" by Miss Laura E. Lockwood of Wellesley in "School and Society" March, 1916, is a reply to the article by Prof. Roswell Johnson and Miss Stutzman in the "Journal of Heredity" based on the low marriage rate and fecundity of graduates of women's colleges. Miss Lockwood adduces interesting testimony of the strength of the maternal instinct in college students. College life tends indeed to advance ideals of women's work in the world to a point where they conflict with subordination to humdrum family life and the prosaic physiological processes of child-bearing and the cares of child rearing. Still the charge of inducing decreased fecundity can not be laid solely to the higher education of women. Collegiate education in either sex appears to be a deterrent from the family ideal. A study of the birth rate in Harvard and Yale graduates has been made by John C. Phillips in the "Harvard

Graduates Magazine," September, 1916. He finds that on the basis of Dr. Davenport's figures 5618 graduates would have, if the current reproduction rate continues, 852 sons in place of 280 as calculated by Dr. Davenport. The discrepancy is due to the fact that Dr. Davenport used statistics from the class of 1889 and following while Dr. Phillips used as a basis earlier and more fecund classes. As Dr. Phillips says, "This survey gives a gloomy picture." The results in the case of Yale graduates are not materially different. There is some evidence that the decline of the birth rate is slackening up in the later classes.

AN EVOLUTIONARY THEORY.

The "American Naturalist" for August opens with a discussion by Dr. Charles B. Davenport of "The Form of Evolutionary Theory that Modern Genetical Research Seems to Favor." He undertakes to defend the thesis that "A theory of evolution that assumes internal changes chiefly independent of external conditions and which proceeds chiefly by a splitting up of and loss of genes from a primitively complex molecular condition of the germ plasm seems best to meet the present state of our knowledge." To the support of this theory he brings evidence from ontogeny, paleontology, experimental breeding, and analogy with evolution in the inorganic world. That the germ-plasm may be modified by external agents is not wholly denied but the positive evidence is not considered conclusive and experimental efforts in that direction should be continued. It is pointed out that the theory renders less hopeful (but not hopeless) the prospect of being able to control completely by experimental methods evolutionary change.

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OCTOBER, 1916.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 41.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Armstrong: desc. 20 pp.; chts.

2 pp.; indiv's 86.

Mr. Cowdery: desc. 25 pp.; chts. 4

pp.; indiv's 122.

Dr. Crane: desc. 27 pp.; chts. 3 pp.;

indiv's 75.

Miss Douglas: desc. 16 pp.; chts. 6

pp.; indiv's 110.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Clara Pond of the Indiana State Hospital at Logansport has sent in 16 pages of data and 3 pages of charts including 85 individuals. This work was done in connection with the social survey of Putnam County, Indiana.

Mrs. Hathaway, special worker along the line of eugenical genealogy, has deposited with the office 226 pages of data and 17 pages of charts including 320 individuals.

PERSONALS.

June Adkinson, '12, is living at 71 Fairview St., Dorchester, Mass.

Gertrude E. Hodgman, '12, is a nurse in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Mabel A. Matthews, '15, is director of special classes in Beverly, Mass. Her address is 46 Abbott St.

Israel Horwitz, '14, is teaching in one of the schools of New York City. His address is 650 East 170 St.

Helen F. Veasey, '14, is teaching Sloyd in the public schools of Boston. Her address is 28 Shafter St., Grove Hall, Boston, Mass.

Dr. C. C. Little has been appointed research fellow in genetics of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University for one year from September, 1915.

Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital, was appointed, September 13, president of the New York State Hospital Commission.

Dr. R. W. Doyne died at Oxford, England, August 30, 1916. He was a well-known ophthalmologist and has published valuable studies on forms of hereditary cataract.

Mary M. Sturges, '10, has been spending several weeks at the Eugenics Record Office preparing for publication the results of her studies of closely inbred communities.

Dr. Alexander Johnson, secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, has been selected as the expert for the Colorado State Survey Commission which is engaged in an investigation of the mental defectives of the state.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of J. Theron Illick, '14, to Miss Bernice Loie Rowland of Olean, N. Y., on August 24, 1916. Mr. Illick and his bride sailed Sept. 7 from Vancouver, B. C., for Nanchang, China, where he is to engage in missionary work.

THE JUKES.

In 1875 Richard L. Dugdale published his now classic work on the Juke family. Probably no investigation ever aroused more discussion as to the relation of heredity and environment in social problems and Dugdale's methods have become the model of many similar lines of re-

search. After forty years it has become a matter of much interest to know what has been the later history of this social group and whether the story of the earlier generations is being indefinitely repeated. The discovery in 1911 of the original Juke manuscript furnished the key to a continued study of the family history and the work was undertaken by Dr. Arthur H. Estabrook, under the auspices of the Eugenics Record Office. The results of this later study have just been published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington and reveal the fact that a highly interesting situation has developed in the last forty years. At the time of Dugdale's investigations the family for 100 years had largely formed a closely inbred community occupying a very restricted locality with a bad environment. Soon after the publication of his work the region underwent a marked change in industrial conditions resulting in a general exodus of the Jukes. "Now there is not a single Juke living in the ancestral area and only ruins of their abodes remain." The result of this scattering has been to distribute the family from Connecticut to as far west as Minnesota and many of the later generations have been brought up under conditions largely free from the influences of the early environment. Another effect has been increased out-marriage and the introduction of much new blood. These facts give the work of Estabrook an increased value for comparison with the work of Dugdale. The changed conditions appear to have brought about much improvement in some lines of the family stock and has doubtless been of benefit to the Juke family. Nevertheless the hereditary persistence of many traits appears to be emphasized by the investigation while the changing conditions have

afforded opportunity for a better analysis of the family characteristics and the factors which determine their reactions. Dugdale made his study of the family primarily as a social problem; Estabrook has approached the subject from the standpoint of the biologist and has, therefore, given much space to the study of consanguinity in marriage, cacogenic and eugenic matings, presence and absence of special traits, and the influence of changed environment.

PSYCHIATRIC SURVEYS.

Dr. Herman M. Adler, assistant professor of psychiatry, Harvard University, until recently chief of staff of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, has commenced a study of the facilities for dealing with mental diseases and mental deficiency in Cook County, Illinois. This survey, from which most important results are expected, is made at the request of the Committee on Local and State Charities of the Chicago City Club and of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene. It will be under the general direction of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and the expenses will be met by a special appropriation made by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Perhaps nowhere in the United States has a more successful attempt been made to bring the resources of the study of the mind to bear upon the solution of social problems than in Boston. Here the Psychopathic Hospital stands ready to serve the community in whatever way it can. The parent with a queer child, the magistrate with a problem concerning delinquency, the teacher with a difficult pupil, all can bring their troubles to the Psychopathic Hospital and there secure the best advice which men trained in this work can give. Dr. Adler has been chief of the staff

since the hospital opened its doors four years ago and he has seen it gradually widen its usefulness to the city. This experience, his training, and his broad outlook upon mental problems (especially the practical questions of dealing with delinquency, crime, and dependence) has particularly fitted Dr. Adler for the study proposed in Cook County. He will devote his whole time for a period of at least six months to this problem and, with the cooperation of public officials and private agencies and individuals interested, he should be able to give to Cook County a report of great value in setting up constructive and scientific methods of attacking what is probably the country's greatest problem. The need of an expert, impartial study of the methods of dealing with mental diseases and mental deficiency has been recognized recently in a number of different places. At the request of governors of the states, state boards of control, state boards of charities and social or civic organizations, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene has conducted or is at present undertaking such studies in Tennessee, Wisconsin, South Carolina, Louisiana, California, Connecticut, Georgia, and Texas.

The Mayor and the Board of Estimate of New York City have seen growing up in their community a number of unorganized attempts to deal with what are apparently different phases of the same problem and within a few weeks a special committee has been appointed by the Mayor consisting of the Commissioner of Accounts, the Commissioner of Public Charities, the Commissioner of Corrections, the Chairman of the Parole Board, and the Presiding Justice of the Children's Court to present a constructive plan for the examination, classification and proper treatment of mental defectives who

present perplexing difficulties in nearly all remedial or correctional work which the city undertakes. The Mayor's committee has requested the National Committee for Mental Hygiene to make for it just such a survey as the study about to be commenced in Chicago and the services of a psychiatrist of wide experience have been secured. Thus studies of the same subject will be carried on simultaneously under the same general direction in the two largest cities of the country. The comparison of conditions and remedies which will be possible will be added to the value and interest of the two reports.

THOMAS W. SALMON.

HOW LIFE BEGINS.

Under the auspices of the American Social Hygiene Association a private exhibition of a biological motion picture film was given at the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, September 27. The series presented phases of animal and plant activity concerned with the processes of reproduction and development. The films are the product of Mr. Geo. E. Stone of Berkeley, California, in collaboration with Prof. J. A. Long of the University of California. The series as a whole was well organized and the relationship of the successive processes was clearly shown from cell division in the protozoa through fertilization in the plant and animal to the development of the embryo and the care of the young in the chick and mammal including man. The whole subject was presented with admirable delicacy and beauty. Many of the scenes are remarkable for the success achieved in securing moving pictures of the actual process such as a paramoecium undergoing cell division, the chrysalis of the butterfly shedding the last larval skin, and fertilization of the egg of the rat. It is

doubtful, however, if the moving picture is well adapted for the primary presentation of a subject so complex and involving so much with which the observer is unfamiliar. The succession of events is necessarily too rapid and the setting of incidents too circumscribed to be clearly comprehended by one unfamiliar with the subject. To one already familiar with the story and somewhat acquainted with the forms, the reproduction of the actual details of the processes is so wonderfully clear and vivid as to excite the utmost enthusiasm. As a means of summing up the work of a course in the subject these films would be of the greatest value. The observer whether child or adult needs some preparation to fully appreciate them.

A STUDY OF REPEATERS.

In the current issue of the "Journal of Delinquency" Dr. Thomas H. Haines presents a suggestive study of "Two Pairs of Young Repeaters." These are two pairs of brothers about 22 to 24 years of age who have been several times committed for offenses against society. Dr. Haines suggests the possibility of finding something in heredity or the social setting which will explain the delinquencies. As to the first pair of brothers he finds on examination that they are mentally efficient and "able to manage themselves within the mores, if they wish to do so." In the second pair one of the brothers is mentally deficient while the other is of average mentality but "may have an intermittent mental disorder." The home conditions for both pairs of brothers are bad and in this "social setting" Dr. Haines seems to find his chief explanation for the delinquencies, and strongly emphasizes the importance of society adopting a "program for the scientific management of the individual

child, carried even to the management of the unsatisfactory home," at an age sufficiently early to anticipate the development of character. The subject of heredity in these cases does not seem to have been given as careful consideration as it deserves. The family history of the second pair of brothers who show mental defects is fairly complete and is accompanied by an excellent family chart. This reveals much alcoholism on the paternal side and considerable mental deficiency on the maternal side. The family history for the first pair of brothers is unfortunately much less complete. Such as is given while presenting no unquestioned evidence of mental deficiency in the family does very distinctly suggest the presence of weak inhibitions, highly in keeping with the character of the boys who "are able to manage themselves within the mores, if they wish to do so." Unless sufficient consideration is given to the force of heredity as well as environment in our reform schemes in dealing with the delinquent we will be doomed to much disappointment.

INBRED RATS.

In a study of the "Comparison of the Behavior of Stock and Inbred Albino Rats" published in the "Journal of Animal Behavior" for July-August, Mrs. Ada W. Yerkes found that the inbred rats displayed distinctly a greater timidity and a greater susceptibility to environmental conditions. These traits appear to have been the chief factors in modifying their behavior in the maze. It is interesting to compare this result with the work of Dr. Helen Dean King of the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, who has inbred rats for 22 generations and concludes: "The results so far obtained with these rats

indicates that close inbreeding does not necessarily lead to a loss of size or of constitutional vigor or of fertility, if the animals so mated come from sound stock in the beginning and sufficient care is taken to breed only from the best individuals." Is it not possible that the rats of Mrs. Yerkes disclosed a recessive trait by virtue of the inbreeding?

NOTES AND NEWS.

It is reported from Berlin that the Ministers of Education of all the larger German states have been petitioned to place officially on the programs of all approaching teacher's conferences the matter of the increase of population, with a view to determining whether some necessary courses cannot be added to the school curriculums.

James E. Ackert in his studies on *Paramecium* in "Genetics" for July finds that: "Variation in size of *Paramecia* descended from a single animal appears to be due to the environment and to growth. Selection within the progeny of a single *Paramecium* is without effect."

Family spastic paralysis with four sibs affected is described by John H. W. Rheim in "Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease," for August. It appears that this disease has been observed in three and four generations by various authors.

In the last Prison Commissioner's Report of Massachusetts Dr. Edith R. Spaulding urges that the women of the Reformatory should be classified into four groups: 1st, the mentally deficient but emotionally controlled; 2d, the psychopathic, who should be in small cottages; 3d, the habitual offenders who do not show mental or nervous defect; 4th, the remainder, possibly reformable.

AMONG THE JOURNALS.

"Genetics" for July contains: "Inheritance in crosses between *Nicotiana Langsdorffii* and *Nicotiana glauca*," by Prof. E. M. East; "Some correlations in sugar beets," by F. S. Harris and J. C. Hogenson; "Nochmals über die Merogonie der *Oenothera lamarckiana*," by Richard Goldschmidt; "Linkage in *Primula sinensis*," by Edgar Altenburg; "Tricolor inheritance," by Herman L. Ibsen; and "On the effect of selection in *Paramecium*," by James E. Ackert.

The "Journal of Delinquency" for September has for special articles "Two pairs of young repeaters," by Thomas H. Haines; "A study of twenty-five repeaters at the associated charities, Portland, Oregon," by Gretchen Brigger; "Bibliography of feeble-mindedness in relation to juvenile delinquency," by L. W. Crafts; "Hereditary nomadism and delinquency," by J. Harold Williams. This journal is of value to eugenicists as its correspondents appear disposed to give much weight to the facts of family history in their studies.

The October number of "Good Health" is distinguished by the inauguration of a new department that is to be a permanent feature; namely the Department of Eugenics in charge of Dr. O. C. Glaser, professor of zoology at the University of Michigan. The purpose of the department is stated to be "To help people to think along more intelligent lines," "To discuss the subject in a popular and practical way that it is hoped may help to advance the cause of race betterment." The present number contains Dr. Glaser's introductory article on "The art of eugenics," also a clever and sensible discussion of the question "What does it mean to be well born?," by Ione De Vany, and several short notes and reviews.

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VOL. I.

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NO. 11.

HEREDITY OF JOHN BURROUGHS.

John Burroughs was born at Roxbury, Delaware Co., N. Y., April 3, 1837. Brought up as a farmer's boy he learned his letters at 5 or 6 years in the district school and roamed the woods and read as time permitted. At 17 years he left the farm to teach school and studied at Hedding Institute and a summer later at Cooperstown Seminary. He taught until 1863, the while writing for magazines, first on philosophical subjects and finally on natural history. From 1863 to '73 he held clerical positions of great trust in Washington and for ten years following was U. S. bank examiner. Since 1874 he has lived on his farm devoting himself to literature, except for a trip to Alaska with Harriman and one to California with John Muir, and even to the Hawaiian Islands. He has led a life of extreme simplicity.

Burroughs's fame rests on his writings, which put the reader into close and sympathetic communion with the open air world as no other writings of a literary naturalist have done. He is unobtrusive, poetical, humorous, and has a crisp way of saying things. Above all he seeks the truth and he writes in simple language.

Burroughs comes of bucolic and pioneer stock that loves the wilderness. His veracity is a marked paternal trait; so are his candor, directness, and good humor. He says: "I owe to my mother (Kelly) my temperament, my love of nature, introspective habit of mind—all those things which in a literary man help to give atmosphere to his work. In her line were dreamers and fishermen and hunters. One of her uncles lived alone

in a little house in the wood. His hut was doubtless the original Slab-sides. The Celtic element, which I get mostly from her side, has no doubt played an important part in my life. My idealism, my romantic tendencies, are largely her gift." "There are preachers and teachers and scholars on Father's side. . . . Doubtless most of my own intellectual impetus comes from this side of the family." Some on this side became physicians and John once thought of studying medicine. "In size and physical makeup I am much like my father. I have my father's foot and I detect many of his ways in my own. My loud and harmless barking when angered I get from him. The Kellys are more apt to bite. I see myself, too, in my brothers, in their looks and especially in their weaknesses. Take from me my special intellectual equipment and I am in all else one of them."

Elements of John Burroughs's character are indeed shown in his brothers and sisters. They can not harbor resentment. His brother Hiram was a dreamer, handy at tools like his grandfather; Curtis "was apt at witty remarks"; Eden was cheery; Abigail was appreciative of her brother's writings and encouraged him; but John alone had the internal pressure to write. This impulse reappears, however, in his son Julian, who, notwithstanding his education at Harvard, has returned to his rural boyhood scenes, enjoys gardening and writes with much of his father's facility.

Clara Burrus. Our Friend John Burroughs. 287 pp. Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.00.

BOYHOOD PROMISE OF JOHN MUIR.

John Muir was b. Dunbar, Scotland, 1838; in 1849 migrated with his father's family to Fox River, Wisc.; helped on the farm, read, studied mathematics, and invented mechanical devices; graduated from Univ. of Wisconsin at 26, and started on travels through the American wilderness, collecting rare plants and studying geology; went to California 1868, explored the Yosemite Valley and the glaciers of the High Sierra; explored with the Geodetic Survey, 1876-'78; discovered the great Muir Glacier in Alaska, 1879. Until his death (Dec. 24, 1914) he was America's great forest wanderer. To his activity is chiefly due the establishment of the Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks and the great Sierra Forest Reservation. His travels took him to Russia, Siberia, Manchuria, India, Australia, New Zealand, South America, and Africa. He wrote numerous magazine articles on the natural history and physiography of our Pacific coast and a few books. He owned and managed a fine fruit ranch in California. He married but had no children.

His father was a grain merchant, proud of his garden; and his father's sister was also a horticulturalist. His father migrated in early middle life to the wilds of Wisconsin, and was a religious enthusiast especially fond of revivals. His mother was a descendant of the old Scotch family, Gilderoy.

Muir's interests showed themselves early. He recalled short walks with his mother's father, Gilrye, when not over 3 years old, and the field mouse they found with her brood of naked young. He and his brothers were

fond of the country and seized every opportunity to push out into it. A few notes on natural history in his reading book excited him very much and left a deep impression, especially a fine description of the fish hawk and the bald eagle by the Scotch ornithologist, Wilson. "I read," he says, "his description over and over again, till I got the vivid picture he drew by heart." He was 11 years old when he came to America. The "sudden splash into pure wilderness" made him utterly happy.

TRAITS OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

In the magazine section of the *New York Times* for October 8, 1916, Professor Stockton Axson, brother of the first wife of President Wilson, wrote an intimate sketch of Mr. Wilson. After describing the tastes and other natural qualities of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson he says, in referring to their daughters: "It interests me to observe how three girls have shared their parents' tastes and talents: Margaret has her father's passion for music; Eleanor, Mrs. McAdoo, her mother's gift for painting; in young childhood, Jessie, Mrs. Sayre, had something of her father's taste for literary expression, and of her mother's taste for art; but as she developed these were overshadowed by that which both her parents had in common, a strong humanitarian instinct, which sought satisfaction in settlement work until she was married." Speaking of the President personally he adds: "His fund of anecdote, his gleeful delight in nonsense rhymes, his atrocities in pun-making, an inheritance from his father, from whom he has derived so many and more commendable traits, all these things are pronounced in Woodrow Wilson, together with that finest of all humor,

John Muir. The Boyhood of a Naturalist. 123 pp. Houghton Mifflin Company. Boston.

character humor, the knack of word portrayal of people in incongruous settings. These humorous characteristics are still in President Wilson, but it is hardly strange if they are less habitually on the surface than they used to be before the burdens of a whole world in turmoil were laid upon his shoulders. Even before the weight pressed upon him, his inherent Scotch sternness had begun to assert itself."

NEGRO EFFICIENCY.

An extremely important paper has been published by G. O. Ferguson, Jr., on "The Psychology of the Negro," in the *Archives of Psychology* for April, 1916. A series of standard mental tests was applied to 486 white and 907 colored. It appears that the average performance of the colored population (of school age) in such intellectual tests of high capacity is about three-fourths (or less) as efficient as the performance of whites of the same amount of training. Also that pure negroes, negroes three-fourths pure, mulattoes and quadroons have about 60, 70, 80, and 90 per cent. respectively of white intellectual efficiency. In view of all the evidence it does not seem possible to raise the scholastic attainments of the negro to an equality with those of the white. It is probable that no expenditure of time or of money would accomplish this end, since education cannot create mental power, but can only develop that which is innate.

EPILEPSY.

The *New York Medical Journal* for September 16, 1916, contains a series of articles on the etiology, pathology, and treatment of epilepsy. The first article is by Charles A. L. Reed of Cincinnati. In the blood and intes-

tinal canals of the epileptic patients whom he has treated, the writer has found the spore-bearing *Bacillus epilepticus*, a bacillus which produces typical epileptic convulsions when inoculated into rabbits. He has always found some ptosis present and he emphasizes "the fundamental etiological significance of mechanical stasis in epilepsy." The organism may be forced "from the alimentary canal into the circulation by the anatomical disturbance of mechanical stasis," which the writer has shown to have happened in 100 per cent. of his cases. The later articles deal somewhat with this theory. The same journal also contains an editorial on "Epilepsy as a Bar to Marriage" in which the editor suggests that legislation in regard to marriage of epileptics is premature as the cause of epilepsy may prove not to be heritable and he cites the above mentioned articles.

MABEL L. EARLE.

RACE MORTALITY.

Monograph No. 15 of the Department of Health, New York City, is an analysis of mortality returns for each of 224 sanitary areas into which the city has been divided. The authors are Drs. W. H. Guilfooy and S. W. Wynne. This marks a great advance, since each area approaches a homogeneous population, and the differences in mortality in the different populations can be determined. Thus the negro infant death rate is in every district higher than the white rate. Throughout the Austro-Hungarian and Russian districts, with very high density of population and great poverty, the infant mortality is exceptionally low. "There can be no question but that the low rate is due to the qualities inherent in the people themselves."

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NOVEMBER, 1916

HEREDITY OF PELLAGRA.

Bulletin No. 16 recently issued from the Eugenics Record Office consists of two closely related papers originally published in the *Archives of Internal Medicine* and constituting a part of the third report of the Robert M. Thompson Pellagra Commission of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. The first of these papers is by Dr. Charles B. Davenport on "The Hereditary Factor in Pellagra." As the result of his studies Dr. Davenport concludes that "pellagra is not an inheritable disease" as a distinct trait, but he does find evidence that there is an inheritable factor or factors determining the constitutional reactions to the toxin of the disease in different families, thus modifying its progress and symptoms. The second paper by Dr. Elizabeth B. Muncey on "A Study of the Heredity of Pellagra in Spartanburg County, South Carolina" has already been noticed in the *EUGENICAL NEWS* for September, p. 64. The Bulletin makes 75 pages and both papers are abundantly illustrated, the first with 38 and the second with 28 pedigree charts showing distribution of various symptoms in the families. The price is 15 cents.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

TOWN HISTORIES, 1.

COUNTY HISTORIES, 4 (one volume).

BIOGRAPHIES, 3.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 11.

FIELD REPORTS:

Mr. Blades; desc., 44; chts., 1; indiv's, 47.

Mr. Cowdery; desc., 28, chts., 4; indiv's, 166.

Miss Douglas, desc., 49; chts., 15; indiv's, 266.

Miss Thayer; desc., 35; chts., 11; indiv's, 281.

Reports from Dr. Estabrook, Miss Pond, and Miss Atwood, who have completed the survey of Huntington and Putnam counties, Ind., covering about 400 pages, have been received.

Miss Earle, library worker, has sent in 286 pages of abstracts from medical literature.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Mrs. Anna Wendt Finlayson, formerly of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., has deposited 372 pages of description and 56 pages of charts including 1706 individuals.

Mrs. Winifred Hathaway has sent in 478 pages of description and 30 pages of charts including 585 individuals.

Miss Clara Pond of the State Hospital at Logansport, Ind., has sent in 29 pages of description and 2 pages of charts including 181 individuals.

PERSONALS.

Virginia Anderson, '16, is teaching in the University of Kentucky.

Adele McKinney, '11, is studying at Columbia University. Her address is 511 West 130th street, New York City.

At the Lake Mohonk Conference on the Indians and other Dependent Peoples, Oct. 19, 1916, Dr. Charles B. Davenport read a paper on "Heredity in Relation to Dependent Peoples."

Dr. Harry W. Crane, '15, who has been working with the Eugenics Record Office under a leave of absence from Ohio State University during the past year, has returned to his work with the University at Columbus, Ohio.

Sybil Hyatt, '12, has published in the *North Carolina Booklet* a genealogical paper on the "Lenoir County Parkers." The material has been gathered almost entirely from a diligent search of State and County records.

Victor Delfino of Buenos Aires, Argentina, has published a translation in Spanish of Saleeby's "Progress of Eugenics." The work has been given an extensive review by Dr. M. F. Boulinger in *La Semana Medica* for July 13, 1916.

Elizabeth Bordon, '16, has been appointed field worker for the Connecticut Society for Social Hygiene, succeeding Edith M. Douglas, '15, who is now working in the Social Service department of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital. Miss Douglas's new address is 1919 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Karl M. Cowdery, '15, who was last year engaged under joint arrangement between the Eugenics Record Office and the Whittier State School at Whittier, California, has been taken over entirely by the State School and is employed as field worker in their Department of Research under the directorship of Dr. J. Harold Williams.

Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, '11, has been appointed Executive Secretary of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness. The "News Letter" for October, a periodical published by the Committee, contained the following notice concerning her. Mrs. Hathaway "is a graduate of Radcliffe College, has held important posi-

tions in educational and social service work, and has traveled extensively both in this country and abroad. Her most recent services have been given in Massachusetts and lately in connection with the work of Dr. C. B. Davenport of the Eugenics Record Office. Mrs. Hathaway will be in charge of the office of the Committee at its headquarters, 130 East 22d Street, New York, and will also be available for some service in the field." We understand that her duties will be to have general charge of the office; to arrange for the work of the Field Secretary throughout the United States; to represent the Committee at conferences; to arrange for lecture courses, some of which will be given by herself; and to prepare articles for the press or for such publications as desire special phases of the work treated.

INDIANA WORK IN MENTAL HYGIENE.

Some time ago, following a resolution by the Indiana Board of State Charities, Governor Ralston of Indiana appointed a committee to study the problem of the mental defective in the state. The committee is composed of Rev. F. H. Gavisk, Dr. George F. Edenharter, Dr. W. C. Van Nuys, Hon. D. Frank Culbertson, Dr. S. E. Smith, Dr. George S. Bliss, Hon. C. A. McGonagle, and Dr. C. P. Emerson. It has held meetings both public and private for the past year, and has consulted with representatives of such bodies as the United States Public Health Service, the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, National Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded, the Eugenics Record Office, and others, both local and national. Besides this, the committee by means of three field workers from the Rec-

ord Office, Miss Clara P. Pond (working directly from the Northern Hospital for the Insane, Logansport, Ind.), Miss Edith S. Atwood, and Dr. Arthur H. Estabrook, has made a field survey of two counties in the state, getting a list of the number of epileptics, insane, and feeble-minded at large in the community. This study was made during the past summer by means of visits to county and city officials, township trustees, school authorities, physicians, and social agencies. Visits were made in many homes where the mental defectives were found. Practically a house to house canvass was made. The details of this survey will be made public later when the published report is given out.

On Oct. 16 and 17, the Committee on Mental Defectives called a conference at the Claypool Hotel in Indianapolis. The purpose was to present the problem of the mental defective—the insane, the feeble-minded, and the epileptic—with relation to the home, the school, and the community, and from the viewpoint of the medical profession and legal profession. The attendance was about 200 and included delegates from the State Medical Association, State Bar Association, State Teachers' Association, State Federation of Women's Clubs, and many other social agencies. Many prominent citizens of Indiana were present. From outside the state the Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded, the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, and the Eugenics Record Office were represented and addresses were given by the delegates. The result of the conference was the formation of the Indiana Society for Mental Hygiene. Its president is Prof. E. H. Lindley; secretary, Mr. F. D. Loomis. It starts out with a paid membership

of 80. The purpose of the society is to work for the conservation of mental health; for the prevention of mental diseases and mental deficiency; and for improvement in the care and treatment of those suffering from nervous diseases or mental deficiency. The Eugenics Record Office through its field workers in Indiana has played an important part in furnishing information which has contributed in no small way to the development of the program for the proper recognition of the mental defective and his relation to society.

ARTHUR H. ESTABROOK.

THE ST. LOUIS EUGENICS EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

This society has been recently organized by Mr. C. R. Paine, who has kindly sent us details about it. It has, as yet, fewer than forty members. The scope of its activities does not exactly coincide with that of Eugenics as conceived by Galton. Its activities are planned to cover the fields of sex hygiene, of child welfare, of domestic hygiene (including "domestic architecture and furniture"), of household economy, and of "race culture and heredity." We are of opinion that it is better to be less loose in the application of the term Eugenics, lest it lose its meaning altogether; and that it is properly applied to the last, only, of the subjects listed above. We feel sure that the society, if restricted to race culture, would find in that subject ample scope for its activities.

JAPANESE TRAITS.

Students of heredity and variation have been so impressed with the great amount of variability among plants and animals of even the closest kin that they often state that "there are

as many species as there are individuals," yet compared with individuals more remotely related those of close kin so nearly resemble each other that, forgetting for the moment analysis into units, the same observer is led to "marvel at the similarity of type." The dual task of the field worker in eugenics is to describe, both analytically and comparatively, human characteristics. In the *Independent* for October 2, 1916, there appears the following review of a paper by Dr. Motoda of Tokyo, describing the commonest traits to be found among the Japanese people. "Among the good traits of Japanese character Dr. Motoda mentions patriotism, loyalty, affection for family and relatives, love of children, cleanliness, power of adaptation, appreciation of beauty in nature, politeness, manual dexterity, and a keen intuition of the spirit of things. He offsets these virtues with such defects as lack of public spirit, devotion to red tapism, nervous self-consciousness, careless respect for the truth, official contempt for the common people, fickleness, unpunctuality, indulgence in personal criticism, clanishness, poverty of facial expression, and indulgence in physical appetites."

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

The Michigan State Medical Society has decided to recommend to the State Legislature the passage of a eugenics law regulating marriage.

It is reported in the "*Chicago Medical Recorder*" that State Senator Glackin of Illinois is framing a bill providing for physical and mental tests of those who desire to marry.

The State Board of Control of Wisconsin, according to the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Indiana State Board of Health, has authorized the sterilization of the women inmates of the

State Home for Feeble-Minded at Chippewa Falls.

In the 21st Annual Report of the Rome (N. Y.) State Custodial Asylum Superintendent Charles Bernstein calls attention to the failure of the sterilization law in New York and thinks little is to be gained and much lost by the application of the measures provided for in this law.

The Report of the Committee on the Sterilization of Criminals of the Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology published in their *Journal* for September, gives the latest account of the operations of state laws. It appears that operations have been made in California on 634 insane and one criminal since passage of the law; in Connecticut on 21 insane; and in Wisconsin on 21 feeble-minded.

NOTES AND NEWS.

At a meeting of the Nassau County (N. Y.) Association held October 14 it was voted to raise \$33,000 for charitable and sociological work.

Funds have been subscribed by Andrew Carnegie, F. W. Vanderbilt, Daniel Guggenheim, Mortimer L. Schiff, William Rockefeller, and Mrs. George B. Alexander for the support of the psychopathic laboratory at the New York City police headquarters, thus making possible the continuance of this important work.

To heredity in diabetes mellitus 10 pages of E. P. Joslin's book on "The Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus" are devoted. He gets a "history of heredity" in 20 per cent. of his cases and cites details of two notable family histories. Where a parent of a patient was affected the disease runs a mild course; the worse strains are eliminated before parentage.

At the Golden Jubilee of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Oct. 5, of which for

40 years Dr. John H. Kellogg has been the effective head, addresses were given by Professor Irving Fisher, one of the Scientific Directors of the Eugenics Record Office, by Professor Otto Glaser of the Eugenics Registry, and by Dr. Charles B. Davenport, the title of the last being "Eugenics as a Religion."

At the May meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research reports on the hereditary factors in cancer in mice were given by Drs. Moyer S. Fleisher, Leo Loeb, Maud Slye, E. E. Tyzzer, C. C. Little, with discussions by Drs. Isaac Levin, James Ewing, H. G. Wells, H. R. Gaylord, and R. Weil. At last the importance of the hereditary factors in cancer is being recognized.

In an editorial of the *New York Medical Journal* for September, 1916, occurs the following notable passage: "As aptly said by Mr. Justice Mullan, 'we have not yet come to that refinement of civilization which will justify the annulment of marriage because of the risk of producing unfit progeny,' yet the trend of legislation is toward recognition of the welfare of the community as paramount to privileges and even rights of the individual."

The annual session of the Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction will be held at Youngstown, November 14-17, 1916, Rev. D. Frank Garland, D.D., presiding. Evening addresses will be given by Dr. Thomas P. Salmon, Medical Director for the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Dr. Thomas F. Haines, Director Bureau of Juvenile Research; Frederic W. Almy, President National Conference of Charities and Correction; and Dr. Kenosha Sessions, Superintendent Indiana School for Girls.

AMONG THE JOURNALS.

The *Texas Medical Journal* for October contains a short article on "Heredity and Environment" by Dr. G. Henri Bogart. He urges that "both are equally potent."

Genetics for September contains the single extensive and highly important study by Dr. H. S. Jennings on "Heredity, Variation and the Results of Selection in the Uniparental Reproduction of *Diffugia corona*."

The *American Naturalist* for October contains a paper on "The Inheritance of Eye Pattern in Beans and its relation to the Type of Vine" by Dr. Frank M. Surface, also further "Chromosome Studies on the Diptera" by Dr. Charles W. Metz.

McCall's Magazine begins with the October number a new department in line with the modern trend under the title "The Baby Welfare Department" in charge of Mary L. Read, Director of the School of Mothercraft. The initial article "Choosing your Grandchildren" gives evidence that the head of the new department proposes to lay proper stress upon the working of heredity in the baby's welfare.

The *Journal of Heredity* for October has for its frontispiece a portrait of Karl Pearson, the well known leader of the biometricians. Other matters of special interest are an article by the Editor on "Heredity and the Mind," a review of "The Jukes in 1915," and a further note on the remarkable quadruplets recently borne by Mrs. F. M. Keys of Hollis, Okla. The November number of the same journal contains "Hand and Foot Prints" in man and monkeys, "Mules that Breed" by Orren Lloyd-Jones, and a review of George W. Crile's book on "Man—An Adaptive Mechanism," besides other short articles.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. I.

DECEMBER, 1916.

NO. 12.

HEREDITY OF CHARLES F. ADAMS.

Charles Francis Adams, 2d, b. Boston, May 27, 1835, of the fourth generation of distinguished Adamses, a heritage, says Lodge, "unequaled." At Harvard College his "aptitude" in writing first manifested itself strongly; and while waiting for the clients in law that never came he wrote for the newspapers and, finally, in "The Atlantic," a famous article on "King Cotton." He campaigned for Lincoln's election, entered the war, Dec., 1861, as first lieutenant, and retired June, 1865, as brevet brigadier-general. Marrying and regaining a war-shattered health in European travel (1865-'66) he returned to Boston and wrote and worked so effectively for governmental control of railroads that he was placed on the newly formed Massachusetts commission, the germ out of which grew the Interstate Commerce Commission, and later reorganized the Union Pacific R. R. He, with his brother, created a "model town" out of Quincy, their home; and later he established Boston's system of parkways and reservations, held many positions of trust in that city's boards, and acted as overseer of Harvard College for 24 years. Gradually his facility in writing was directed into biographical and historical fields, he became president of the Massachusetts Historical Society and was accumulating materials for an extensive life of his father, when he died at Washington in his 80th year.

Mr. Adams's aptitude in writing was found in his brothers also, Henry and Brooks, and in his father, who edited the Boston "Whig" and edited his father's memoirs in 12 volumes. His father's father, John Quincy Adams,

was an even more persistent writer. Four generations kept voluminous diaries. While keen about public affairs, this scion of a family of 2 Presidents and a preëminently skilful diplomat, did not, like his brother, gain popularity, but like his father avoided political strife. He was essentially a reformer, whether in his little town or in national railway affairs. His mother's sister's son, O. B. Frothingham, founded an "Independent Liberal" religious society, and Pres. John Quincy Adams was supremely independent and opposed slavery as early as 1830. The love of biography and history is found in his father, and in his brother, Henry, who wrote a 4-volume history of the U. S. and "Documents Relating to New England Federalism." Good business ability came especially from his mother's side, for her father accumulated a large fortune in marine insurance; and C. F. A.'s brother's son is Treasurer of Harvard University. The fear of evil consequences and a tendency to regrets are probably a maternal heritage; his mother "indulged in the luxury of woe"; his own biography is filled with poignant regrets; his brother John was easily discouraged. The Adams's drive, which he had in good quantity, is tempered at times with a Brooks caution. Over all broods the New England inhibitions that led him to decline preferments which seemed to conflict with his ideas of duty, as when he turned down General Humphreys' offer to make him inspector general of Humphreys' command because he felt he should remain with his regiment of negroes.

Charles Francis Adams (1835-1915), an autobiography (with a memorial address by Henry Cabot Lodge). 224 pp. Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.00 net.

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If your subscription ends with this number we trust you will renew it promptly.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

VITAL RECORDS, 4.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 26.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Armstrong; descriptions, 13; charts, 1; individuals, 48.

Miss Cook; descriptions, 51; charts, 8; individuals, 204.

Mr. Cowdery; descriptions, 27; charts, 4; individuals, 107.

Miss Osborn; descriptions, 37; charts, 11; individuals, 240.

Miss Scofield; descriptions, 36; charts, 3; individuals, 57.

Miss Thayer; descriptions, 29; charts, 7; individuals, 152.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Miss Elizabeth Greene of Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., has sent in 50 pages of data.

PERSONALS.

Elizabeth Greene, '13, who since 1913 has been making field studies in eugenics for Dr. Adolf Meyer, psychiatrist-in-chief for the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., has registered at Johns Hopkins Hospital for graduate work.

Frederick L. Reichert, '16, has taken up the study of medicine at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Md.

Marian Sweet, '16, is junior technician at Taunton State Hospital; she plans to do some family history work.

Marion Collins, '11, investigator of the State Board of Charities, Albany, N. Y., spent a little time recently at the Eugenics Record Office examining the records in pursuit of some of her investigations.

J. C. Eldridge, one of the leaders of the Eugenics Education Society in New South Wales, Australia, has joined the Australian Imperial Forces for service in Europe and is now in a military camp.

Katherine Anthony, author of "Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia," gave an address on "The Child of the Unmarried Mother, and the Castberg Law" before the Eugenics Education Society of Chicago, November 24.

It is announced by "Science" that Dr. Walter S. Sutton, professor of surgery at the University of Kansas, died at his home in Kansas City, Kansas, on November 10. He was known to biologists for his service in pointing out the mechanism in the germ cells for Mendelian inheritance.

Isabelle Kendig Gill, '12, has resigned the secretaryship of the League of Preventive Work, Boston, in order to study at the Cambridge Law School for Women.

THE MAXIM BROTHERS.

Hiram Maxim died at London, Nov. 24, at the age of 76 years. He and his brother Hudson were born in Maine of pioneer stock. Hiram was ingenious from boyhood; Hudson early made chemical experiments. Hiram invented the automatic gun; Hudson invented smokeless powder, maxinite, and the noiseless gun.

HEREDITY OF RUTH LAW.

Ruth Bancroft Law, born in Lynn, Mass., 1887, has during the past 4 years made thousands of exhibition and passenger carrying flights. This year she has broken the altitude record for women, flying to 11,200 feet, the record for passenger carrying by a woman, the non-stop world's record for women, and the American cross-country and non-stop record, November 19, Chicago to Hornell, N. Y. She is musical like her father, father's father and mother's father.

Rodman Law, her brother, has figured in many daring aerial exploits. He has been called the human fly "because he climbed up the front of some high buildings by the use of his bare hands; blew up a balloon with dynamite in mid-air and descended in a parachute; dropped 3,000 feet in a parachute from an aeroplane; and has jumped in a parachute from the Statue of Liberty, the East River bridges and from skyscrapers of New York City.

Their father had hyperkinetic and nomadic tendencies; went to sea as a youngster and, some years after marrying, left for parts unknown. The mother's father's father was a promoter of his community; the mother's mother was a Bancroft, related to the historian.

A COMMITTEE FOR RACIAL WELL-BEING.

The National Council of Education of the National Education Association has created a committee of which Dr. Helen C. Putnam is chairman for the purpose of studying methods of promoting ideals of racial well-being. The committee has the use of \$1,000 annually for four years to promote its work. Prizes are to be offered to the class of 1917 who are preparing to become educators in our higher institutions for the best cooperative studies

of the proposition: "The supreme object of education should be to make the next generation better than living generations." Suggestions for elaborate discussions under the general theme are furnished and, where desired, provision is made for the carrying out of a piece of original investigation with the aid of an Advisory Committee of Experts. Members of this Advisory Committee are Dr. Charles B. Davenport, Dr. H. H. Goddard, Prof. C.-E. A. Winslow, and Dr. Robert M. Yerkes.

CARE OF DEFECTIVES.

A "New York Committee on Feeble-Mindedness" has been organized with headquarters in the United Charities Building, 105 East 22d St., New York City. Mr. R. Bayard Cutting is chairman and James P. Heaton, secretary. The work is under the direction of an executive committee composed of Professor Stephen P. Duggan, Maude E. Miner, Eleanor H. Johnson, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, R. Bayard Cutting, Homer Folks, and Franklin B. Kirkbride. It is announced that the goal of the committee is to strive to secure adequate care, supervision, and training of the feeble-minded and epileptics of the State. The Committee now consists of 150 citizens from all parts of the State and is divided into 12 subcommittees. There has been provided \$45,000 for expenses during a period of 3 years. A small pamphlet has been issued outlining the plans for the work.

NOMADISM.

Dr. J. Harold Williams in the "Journal of Delinquency" for September presents a paper on "Hereditary nomadism and delinquency" in which he has made a study of the family histories of 48 delinquent boys admitted to the Whittier State School, California. These were taken indiscrimi-

nately except that 24 were distinctly nomadic and the other 24 not nomadic forming two contrasted groups in this respect. Dr. Williams finds that of 312 persons included in the family histories of the nomadic group 30 per cent. were nomadic, while of 318 persons in the non-nomadic group only 4, or 1.2 per cent., were nomadic. The paper is illustrated by 24 family charts and many case histories.

NOTES AND NEWS.

An article on "Allotment of Representatives to a World Parliament," by H. H. Laughlin, appeared in the "Scientific Monthly" for December.

"Studies in Forensic Psychiatry" by Dr. Bernard Glueck published as "Criminal Science Monograph No. 2" is probably the best American contribution to the subject.

An extensive pedigree of a family with choroideremia and 2 other varieties of night blindness is given by H. E. Smith and C. H. Usher in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital Report for March.

Myotonia in a father and 4 out of 5 children and in 3 first cousins of the father is described very fully by Noxon Toomey, M.D., in the "American Journal of the Mental Sciences" for November.

The Parents and Citizens Association of New South Wales under the presidency of Mr. J. C. Eldridge, an enthusiastic eugenicist, has been a most active social force in that commonwealth and is making itself felt among the influences for better legislation.

Arrangements have been made for a field worker to the psychiatric clinic at Sing Sing prison under the direction of Dr. Barnard Glueck. The work at Sing Sing is creating much interest. The authorities of the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton, N. J., have

been seeking special information concerning this work.

The Utah Commission for Investigating Feeble-Mindedness, of which Sadie R. Myers, '15, is field-secretary, in the course of its survey of the state has found a colony of cretins. Miss Jane Griffith from the National Committee for Provision for the Feeble-Minded is assisting the Commission in its work.

Dr. George H. Kirby, clinical director at the Manhattan State Hospital, who was assigned by the National Committee on Mental Hygiene as expert to the New York City Mayor's Committee on Classification and Treatment of Mental Defectives, has made his preliminary report with recommendations.

The "Medical World" for October says: "Like so many other brilliant Russians, the late savant, Elie Metchnikoff, was the child of an orthodox aristocrat and an intellectual Jewess," and adds "The 'peculiar people' are a valuable asset wherever they are encouraged to settle and develop mentally."

The war appears to have caused the suspension of "Eugenique" no copy of which has appeared since May, 1914. However, the English publication, "The Eugenics Review," continues to be issued. When the war first started the editors of this journal announced that every effort would be made to publish their magazine "as usual."

"Educational Measurements," by Daniel Starch, is an excellent compendium of quantitative tests of ability in reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, composition, drawing, Latin, German, French, and physics. It shows how far we have progressed in the measurement of individual differences within the past few years. Published by Macmillan Co., New York. 202 pages.

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